

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

[SIXPENCE. { WITH MUSIC SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

## THE MILITIA, AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

It suits the purpose of some of those well-meaning but impracticable persons who believe offensive and defensive war to be alike unjustifiable and wicked, to assert that a "panic" has been recently got up on the subject of our national defences. Mr. Hume talks of "old women" having been frightened; and Mr. Cobden—who has, unfortunately for his reputation, suffered himself to be betrayed into the advocacy of ultra-peace principles—does his best to ridicule the idea that there are powers and potentates in Europe whose wickedness and ambition are sufficient to produce a general war. Fortunately those who agree in opinion with Mr. Cobden and the members of the estimable Society of Friends upon these points are very few and very uninfluential, and may be safely left to the quiet indulgence of their own notions. The Society of Friends are not likely to convert the people of this great nation into a flock of spiritless and witless sheep, ignorant of the existence of, and powerless to defend themselves against, the human wolves and other wild beasts that might feel inclined to attack them. The "Friends" may believe in an actually present millennium if they please, but we are a practical people, and have no time, and scarcely patience, for Utopianism. As for Mr. Cobden, though likely enough to imperil his own return to the next Parliament, he is not likely to do any damage to the country by the course he has for some time pursued upon this subject. The people of this kingdom have eyes to see and intelligence to understand what is the real position of Europe. They neither shut their eyes against danger nor exaggerate it when aware of it. There is not the slightest "panic" among any class, whatever Mr. Hume, Mr. Cobden, and the Peace Society may say to the contrary; but a quiet, business-like comprehension of events, and a cool, steady, determination to be prepared for whatever may happen. The nation detests war, but it knows full well that war is not the worst evil that can befall a civilized community. It feels that the loss of honour or of liberty is infinitely worse than war; and that the man, or nation, who would submit to either rather than take the trouble to defend it, is a base man, or a base nation, unworthy of respect, and destined to fill the lowest place in the great scale of society. It feels, also, that an unarmed and defenceless traveller is more likely to be attacked by a highwayman than the man who is known to carry a good "revolver," and to be courageous and expert in the use of it; and that a good policeman is a greater safeguard against an evildoer than a score of lectures upon the folly of "kicking up a row" or the sinfulness of breaking into a dwelling-house.

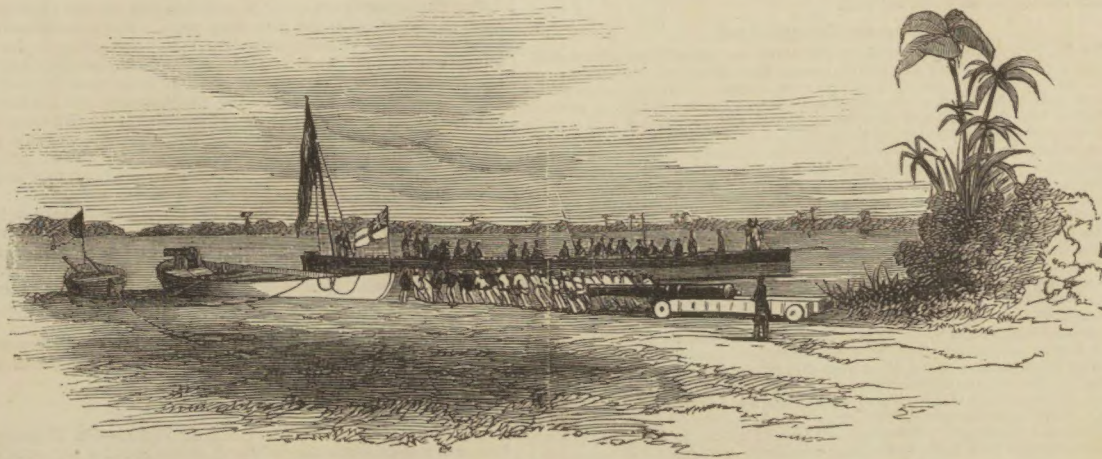
The debate, or rather conversation, that took place in the House of Commons on Monday night was, in general, a very fair reflex of the public feeling on this interesting question. The only gentle-

men who objected to an increase of the means of national defence at the present time were the two we have mentioned. Whatever differences of opinion were elicited among others, including men of all parties and shades of party, were differences as to the details, and by no means as to the principle; and when Lord John Russell, in the name of the Administration, proposed that a militia force should be raised throughout England, the feeling was not that his Lordship had asked too much, but that he had asked too little.

It appears from this debate, that a force of 5000 men, including 1000 artillerymen, is to be added to the regular army; that a large portion of our fleet now doing duty, or pretending to do duty, in remote parts of Europe and of the world is to be called home; and that every means will be taken to improve the arms and accoutrements of our force. Mr. Cobden is of opinion that these measures are sufficient, if not more than sufficient, to insure our lives, liberties, and property against all possible invasion or attack; and that we are paying, and have paid, too much for the actual services rendered by our army and navy. Possibly Mr. Cobden is right in the latter assertion; but, whether or not, there can be no reason why we should not make the most of the defences we have, whether these defences be ships, or fortresses, or brave men. But we think Mr. Cobden will find few people to agree with him in the opinion that it would be wise policy to trust implicitly in the navy alone, even under the most effective and improved system, or that it is an act of "flagrant injustice" to call out men from "their manufactories and shops, where they are earning four shillings a day, and to pay them one and sixpence for acting as militiamen." It is curious, though not astonishing, to see how prejudice dulls the clearest intellects. Mr.

Cobden might as well assert that it is an act of "flagrant injustice" to call a quiet citizen from his shop, where he may be earning a guinea a day, and pay him eightpence for sitting as a juror on a coroner's inquest. If the public safety, honour, or convenience require either the militiamen or the juror, men must be found to fulfil the duty, independently of all considerations of mere money. Were the affairs of this country conducted upon such sordid principles as these, there would be an end of law and of national independence at the same time. Happily, such sentiments are not common; and, were there any real danger, there would, we have no doubt, be hundreds of thousands of men ready to leave their manufactories and shops, not simply for eighteenpence a day, but from a sense of duty and a feeling of patriotism. We are not so base and degraded a people as those might consider us who had no other means of forming an opinion of us than such a speech as Mr. Cobden's. But we will do Mr. Cobden the justice to believe, that on calm reflection he would not so belie the national character, and that he himself, as an Englishman, is not so sordid as he would represent his countrymen to be. Nay, we have no doubt that he would turn out cheerfully in case of need, his sword at his side, or his revolver in his hand, forgetting alike the Peace Society and his own crotchets, and thinking of nothing but the most effectual way of killing the greatest number of invaders.

But the House of Commons cannot be said to have received this proposition of the Government with much favour. The reason, however, is not difficult to discover. The re-establishment of the militia is not thought to be extensive or effective enough for the object in view. The militia proposed is to be local, not general; in other words, its services will only be available within the limits



DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS.—EMBARLING THE CAPTURED NEAPOLITAN GUN.



DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS.—LANDING THE PINNACE AND PADDLE-BOX BOAT, TO EMBARK THE CAPTURED GUNS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



of the several counties in which it is raised. Lord Palmerston, who has spoken on this question with an energy that recalls his best days, and which, if continued, will make him a formidable opponent of the Ministry, is of opinion that the old general militia of the last war, or, in fact, a *garde mobile*, to be despatched to any part of the country where its services may be needed, would be the proper kind of force to organize; and has already given notice of a motion to that effect, which, unless no accident intervene to change the position of the Ministry, will be discussed on Monday. It is also objected by Lord Palmerston, and by the Irish members, that it is an error not to make the bill applicable to Ireland—a portion of the United Kingdom more peculiarly exposed to attack. Some of the Irish members consider the exemption of Ireland as an insult to that country, or a mistrust of it. It was, however, explained that nothing of the kind is intended; that Scotland, as well as Ireland, is excluded from the bill; and that Ireland already possesses a constabulary force of nearly 12,000 men—all Irishmen, or for the most part so—whose services in case of danger will be found of the highest value. But this objection is one which the Government will not think it worth while to combat, if the Legislature should think there is any weight in it. What the country does, it ought to do well; and for our part we cannot discover why such a measure as this, supposing it to be useful at all, should be confined to England.

With its usual cowardice, or timidity, the Ministry prefers small measures to large ones, and likes tinkering much better than construction. It loves to throw a responsibility on Parliament which it ought to take upon itself, and will no doubt continue to do so until it ceases to be a Ministry. Yet we gather from the discussions that have already arisen, that whatever may be the fate of the Administration—vulnerable as it is on so many points—a militia as good or more effective than that proposed will be forthwith organized. War is made more imminent than it would otherwise be, by our defencelessness; and whether we find it convenient or not, we cannot be indifferent to the fate of the kingdoms of the Continent—or neutral, should a war arise. It is not alone a descent upon our coasts, which no one considers probable, that would call this nation to arms, but an attack, unfortunately but too probable, upon the independence or the territory of Switzerland, Prussia, or Belgium, that would force us, whether we liked it or not, to throw our whole weight against the aggressor. When the day comes that the states of the Continent shall make war upon each other in defiance of England, her arms, or her remonstrances, it may be a happy day for Mr. Cobden, but on that day the downfall of the great English nation will have commenced. Mr. Cobden may think, if "England allows herself to be dragged into the affairs of the Continent, she will richly deserve the calamity of bankruptcy." But the sound heart of the country knows that when England has lost all influence in the battles of the Continent, bankruptcy will not only have been deserved, but will have been consummated.

#### DESTRUCTION OF LAGOS, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA, BY THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

ACCOUNTS have been received during the week, announcing the almost total destruction of the town of Lagos by the boats of the British squadron on the 26th and 27th of December, the English vessels sustaining a loss of 25 killed and 71 wounded, five of whom died subsequently, making in all 30 killed. The ships engaged in the attack were the *Penelope*, *Bloodhound*, *Sampson*, and some others; and the great loss of the English squadron was occasioned by the *Bloodhound* having grounded on a sandbank within range of a battery of 13 guns.

These are the general facts; the details of the affair are presented with graphic force in the following communication from an obliging Correspondent, an officer who was engaged in the action.

The hostile proceedings were undertaken in consequence of the refusal of the King or Chief of Lagos to sign a treaty for the effectual suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. It was accordingly determined to attack the place, and, after two days' fighting, the object was accomplished and the place nearly destroyed, an immense number of the natives being killed. The Chief, or King, has also been deposed, and another substituted. The wounded on the side of the British in the action are stated to be doing well.

(From our Correspondent.)

Dec. 24, 1852.—Busily employed preparing for the expedition; filling shell, cutting fuzes, arming and provisioning boats, &c. *Sampson's* two paddle-box boats, each with a 24-lb. howitzer, one pinnace, mounting a 12-lb. howitzer, two cutters, and a gig, followed the *Bloodhound* across the bar last night, to aid in protecting both the vessel and the friendly blacks, who are marked with a white band of calico round their throat, to enable us to tell friend from foe. At 10 A.M. the *Bloodhound*, with *Sampson's* boats, under the immediate command of Captain Jones, of that vessel (*Sampson*), proceeded slowly up the river, blazing away at the bush *en passant*, the fire being warmly returned. The vessel steamed on, to endeavour to make the enemy fire their long 24-lb. gun at her, that its range might be ascertained, which soon took place. *Teazer* lighted her fires at two o'clock, and the boats (eight in number) shoved off at three o'clock; Captain Lytton in command of our division, on board *Teazer*—the surgeon and assistants also accompanying the expedition. The little *Teazer* and our boats having crossed the bar together, the former shot rapidly up the river to the assistance of her comrades; and they both anchored out of range of the enemy's guns for the night.

25th, Christmas-day.—No firing this morning; thought it strange; however, the mystery was cleared up by a gig belonging to the *Sampson* coming on board, and bringing out the news that the firing last night proceeded from the *Bloodhound* and the boats, covering other boats that chased and captured several large canoes, for the purpose of transporting Akitoye's men to-day from their position on the west bank of the river to the opposite side: they held out 40 or 50 men. There were four guns of the enemy that opened fire on them. Since the first attack, a month ago, the natives, assisted and guided by a troop of rascally Portuguese and Brazilians, had closely stocked with cocoa-nut trees; they had also thrown up embankments. He (the gunner) stated that the natives came down in thousands.

26th.—At ten minutes to six this morning we first heard firing, both from great guns and musketry. The *Teazer* had shifted her position higher up, and the *Bloodhound* was out of sight. Rapid discharges were continually heard. At ten minutes to nine we heard a very loud report, and observed a thick cloud of smoke rising in the direction of the town. At nine the firing began to slacken, and by eleven nothing was heard but the report of an occasional gun. At two P.M., firing, both from great guns and musketry, recommenced with increased rapidity of discharge and continuance. Our surmises of this were that either this suspension of hostilities for more than two hours was to allow time to recruit, or that the morning's work had for a time arrived at eight; many of our men sick with fever; she reported that the *Waterwitch* was fifteen or twenty miles outside.

27th.—Bad news from the scene of action; *Sampson's* boat came alongside, bringing the information that the *Penelope* had lost 7 killed and 57 wounded, and *Sampson* 11 wounded, Lieutenant Samarez and Mr. Richards, midshipman, dangerously so; the latter since dead. *Volcano's* and *Waterwitch's* boats crossed the bar to assist our friends, and carry shell for *Teazer*. Saw a white flag with St. George's cross and an English white ensign on west bank of river, and shortly after a large body of Akitoye's people close to them. At 2 P.M. observed thick heavy clouds of smoke rising above the town, and from the main head we plainly distinguished *Teazer* and *Bloodhound* firing at the shore and shelling the town; the rocket-boat working hard in ahead of *Bloodhound*, setting the town on fire in several places. The sea breeze setting in fanned the flames, and in ten minutes the whole of the west side of the town was burning fiercely; the steamers shelling simultaneously, to prevent the enemy from extinguishing it. At 3 P.M. one of the *Sampson's* paddle-box boats came alongside, bearing twenty of the most severely wounded. The contents of some of the guns that we captured afterwards consisted of 13 or 14 inches of powder, a case of landrags composed of pieces of iron, the case formed of tin, similar to that used in our service, wooden bottom, &c. complete; then a wad of cocoa-nut leaves, a few lengths of large link chain, and a wad of cocoa-nut leaves over all. They were all primed, and concentrated for the spot where the *Teazer* grounded. When the *Teazer* weighed on the morning of the 26th, she grounded on a shoal opposite the lower stockade, where was mounted a 12-pounder gun, which commenced annoying the *Teazer*. People were employed for three or four hours laying out anchors, and endeavouring to get the vessel afloat; until our Captain, observing that the enemy were bringing down larger guns to bear on them, said, "My men, those guns must be taken; man the boats and follow me." They formed in line, and advanced steadily towards the shore, keeping up a fire from the guns and musketry, which was returned with the utmost vigour; the natives yelling hideously, and beating their tom-toms; the chiefs carrying red umbrellas, encouraging them by shaking them at us, leaning over their guns, and lifting their arms upwards, praying that the shot might be directed properly. There were numbers of Mussulmans inciting the people to fight. The port paddle-box boat was on the left of the division, and the second cutter had strict orders to remain to cover the boats, each boat with three

men in to keep her. Poor Fletcher, one of our midshipmen, was shot in the head while in this boat. The boats grounded, men charging (after forming) up the embankment, eight feet in height, driving the enemy from the trenches, behind the stockades, where thousands had been taking shelter from our fire, affording them good opportunities for a true aim; but our shell, &c. burst so accurately, that their numbers were greatly thinned; yet legions came to supply their place. However, we drove them from the first trench, when they retreated sixty or seventy yards to the inner one and the bush, keeping up an incessant fire; and, in the meantime, Lieutenant Corbett, in the most gallant manner, rushed up to the two guns and drove a spike into each of them. The purpose being effected, the men returned to the boats, well covered by the marine artillerymen. Immediately the enemy saw that our backs were turned, they poured out from their hiding-place in thousands, keeping up an incessant fire. Then the bloody work commenced. They came down to the left of the stockade, rushing into the port paddle-box boat, and, finding but four men in it, instantly killed three of them, clearing them down to the breast bone with large hooked broadswords. The fourth, after saving his head with his left arm, jumped overboard and swam to another boat. The first cutter instantly backed off and threw a 12-lb. rocket into the magazine of the captured boat, blowing it up and 50 of the natives that were in it. The Kroomen that were left in Mr. Beecroft's iron boat jumped overboard, having previously dropped a stern anchor, so that when her crew came down they could not get her clear; being obliged at last to cut the cable, which they accomplished with great difficulty, I being an iron one. This delay was the cause of her suffering so severely. The remaining paddle-box boat, commanded by Lieut. Rich, did great service; never for an instant slackening her heavy, well-directed fire, doing fearful execution among the crowds that were on the beach delivering their fire, and remaining to reload within a dozen yards of our boats. At last the boats got off, with the loss of 7 killed and 70 wounded, 7 of whom are since dead. This heavy loss was effected in less than ten minutes; and it is a miraculous thing how the others escaped unhurt, for the odds against us were tremendous. Shortly after three, the *Teazer* got off, running the gauntlet of the other batteries without having a man hurt. The *Bloodhound* had weighed immediately before the *Teazer* did in the morning, just tacking on the shoal, and proceeding without delay off the town, the *Sampson's* boats with her; on account of the smoke caused by the engagement she could not discern whether the *Teazer* was following her or not; therefore, while the *Teazer* and our boats were engaged with the enemy on shore, the *Bloodhound* and the *Sampson's* boats were endeavouring to effect a landing off the west part of the town, but fortunately for them were beaten back by the natives, with the loss of eleven wounded. The two steamers, with their fires banked up, anchored for the night. On the morning of the 27th they took up their position off the town, the iron boat carrying the 24-lb. rocket-boat and a 12-lb. ditto, commanded by Lieutenant Marshall, whose late command (the captured paddle-box boat) was for a time *non est*; Lieutenant Corbett, who formerly had command, being desperately wounded in five places. They all commenced a well-directed fire on the town, the *Teazer* with a long 32-lb. gun and one of her 18-lb. carronades; and the *Bloodhound* with her forecastle 18-pounder; the boats and rocket-boat also firing. At last, a 24-lb. rocket fired the Prime Minister Jappoo's house. They gave three cheers for the rocket-boat, and at three P.M. the whole of that part of the town was in a blaze. The sea breeze setting in, fanned the flame, the steamers firing shell and spherical case wherever a rocket fell to prevent the enemy from extinguishing the fire, in which they perfectly succeeded. The last shot fired from the shore by the long brass gun (which we had on board) at least half a mile down the river, struck the *Teazer*, passing through her side, striking the gunner, Mr. Howell, a most valuable officer, injuring him most severely in the left hand and hip.

28th.—King Kosoko and his followers evacuated the town, paddling in great numbers up the lagoon towards Jaboo, distant 40 miles; King Akitoye, or, as he spelt it, "Aquitoye," with his tribe, entering and taking possession. We never should have succeeded without the rockets, unless five times our force had been engaged in the expedition. Akitoye came on board yesterday (the 3d of January), and signed the treaty for his determination to prevent the slave trade to the best of his ability. Nearly all Kosoko's followers had quarrelled with him and sworn allegiance to Aquito; as they would not swear eternal vengeance against the British, their ex-King called them cowards, when no nation could have fought more desperately.

The following is the official list of officers, seamen and marines, and Kroomen, belonging to the *Penelope*, killed and wounded at Lagos, on the 26th December, in spiking the guns to protect the *Teazer*, then aground:—

Killed.—Mr. F. R. Fletcher, mid., shot through the head; John M'Donald, A.B., shot through the head; W. Laws, capt. foretop, shot through the orbit; Frederick Hann, armorer, shot through the brain; Thomas Sutton, capt. fore-castle, shot through the brain; James Webb, gr.'s mate, shot through the abdomen; Thomas Davis, A.B., shot through the abdomen; Samuel Pitt, stoker, shot through the head; Benjamin Tracey, stoker, killed on shore; Rd. Peacock, stoker, killed on shore; Francis Bone, marine, shot through the brain; Thomas Noney, marine, shot through the brain; William Wilson, supy. marine, shot through the brain; King George, Kroomen, shot through the heart.

Wounded.—Henry Lytton, captain, severely; C. F. Hillyar, commander, severely; John Corbett, lieutenant, very severely; J. W. C. Williams, first lieutenant of marines, severely; H. M. Gilham, master's assistant, dangerously; died subsequently. [The rest of the list is occupied with the names of the crew, marines, &c.] Total killed, 14; total wounded, 62; total wounded in *Teazer*, 2; total killed and wounded, 76.

Officers, seamen, marines, and Kroomen belonging to H.M.S. *Sampson*:—Thos. Samarez, lieut. R.N., shot through right thigh; Thos. Richards, mid., shot through brain—since dead. Killed, 1; wounded, 11; total, 12.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Correspondent's letter is accompanied by two sketches, which we have engraved upon the preceding page. The first shows the *Penelope's* pinnace and one of her paddle-box boats embarking a long 9-lb. gun, which was cast at Naples in the seventeenth century, but is in capital preservation. On the right is the iron boat belonging to Mr. Beecroft, the Consul, and used to carry the 24-lb. rocket lent for the expedition: she is painted black, with a red bottom, is 70 feet long, and pulls 32 oars. A party of our Marines and Kroomen are hauling the rope attached to the carriage of the gun, while the officers in the boat are giving orders. The distant land is the west bank of the river, and is covered with bush, interspersed with cocoa-nut trees.

The second illustration shows the pinnace and paddle-box landing to embark two other captured guns—a brass 9-pounder, 10 feet long, and an iron 12-pounder, 4 feet 11 inches long. In 6 feet water are driven strong stakes, to prevent the approach of boats. The guns are shown in the embrasures of the stockade; they are mounted upon well-constructed wooden carriages, with hard wood wheels, the iron-work of which is good.

Altogether, forty-seven guns were taken, all of which were sunk in 8-fathom water, except the long brass 9-pounder (shown in the first Engraving) and an iron carronade.

REMOVAL OF A MONSTER CASK OF WINE.—On Thursday, the 12th inst., one of the monster casks of sherry, engraved in No. 487 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was removed from the London Docks to the wine vaults of the shipper, Mr. John Fowler, Well-street, Cripplegate. By means of shears erected for the purpose, this huge cask, measuring 30 ft. 9 in. in circumference, and the diameter of the head 7½ feet, was placed in a cradle of corresponding strength, and the whole lifted into a carriage. On its route along Fenchurch-street, Cheap-side, and St. Martin's-le-Grand, the team required frequent rests, and attracted large crowds, for whom the word "Exhibition," painted in large characters on the cask, seemed still to possess a charm; and at length it was safely deposited in the Importer's vault, the crown of which had been cut down to receive it. The other three "monster casks" will remain in the crescent warehouse, London Docks.

The Belgian journals announce that the seventh number of the *Bulletin Français*, a paper published at Brussels by the French refugees, had been seized, by virtue of an order issued by the law authorities of that city.

Two prisoners, in custody for having a large amount of counterfeit coin in their possession, escaped from the borough gaol of Colchester on Saturday last, by cutting through a strong door and breaking down a brick wall.

A large quantity of curiosities, brought from Nineveh, have been removed this week from the St. Katharine's Dock to the British Museum. One piece in particular, consisting of a lion in marble, weighing upwards of fifteen tons, was removed by James Golding and Son, carmen, London Docks Gate, being drawn by eleven horses.

The *Greenock Advertiser* remarks, that since the commencement of the year there has been scarcely a single day without rain in that part of the country.

A joint-stock brewery company has been formed, with a capital of £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each, for the purpose of establishing breweries on a comprehensive plan, to supply the public with unadulterated ale and porter at prices below those at present charged by the London brewers, and yet with a handsome profit on the capital invested. Branch breweries are to be opened in various districts.

An evening paper states that an amateur chemist has discovered that oat straw and the other common straws of this country can be converted into cotton by M. Clausens' process, in the same way as flax straw.

A wicked hoax was played upon the people of Bristol on Sunday night, by a rumour—brought, as was supposed, by electric telegraph to Swindon, and from thence to Bristol by rail—of the sudden death of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. It is hoped that the perpetrator will be discovered, and severely treated for his folly and impudence.

From the report of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commission for the year ending 1st August, 1851, printed this week, it appears that the total receipts of the Commissioners amounted to £117,736 3s. 11d., exclusive of £7435 1s. 11d. from Primates Bolton and Robinson's funds; and the disbursements to £100,719 15s., leaving a balance of £11,016 15s. to the credit of the general fund. The total sum expended on the rebuilding, enlarging, and repairing of churches within the year amounted to £15,461 14s. 1d., whilst the salaries to Commissioners, secretaries, &c., and solicitors' charges, amounted to £2951 6s. Primroses and violets have been gathered this week in the neighbourhood of Newton Abbott in abundance.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED

##### SIR WILLIAM MILLIKEN NAPIER, BART., OF NAPIER.



land, and according to legendary evidence derived the name of Napier on the field of battle, from the words of King Alexander III.: "Lennox has no peer." In 1817, the late Sir William was served heir male general of Archibald third Lord Napier, and was consequently the chief of that illustrious house, famous alike with the sword and the pen. He was lineally descended, from father to son, from John Napier (born 1550), Baron of Merchiston, the celebrated inventor of logarithms, "the greatest man" (in the words of Hume, the historian) "that Scotland ever produced." This Baron Napier inherited in right of his mother the estates of the extinct Earls of Lennox, and quartered their arms on his seal. Sir William is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Milliken Napier, Bart., who married in 1850 Ann Salisbury Melior, only daughter of the late John Ladeveze Adiercron, Esq., of Moygiare, county of Meath.

##### SIR EDMUND STEPHEN THOMAS, BART.

This Baronet, late Major 69th Regiment, died suddenly at Cork, on the 6th inst., aged 42. He was the seventh inheritor of the title, which was conferred in 1694 on Sir John Thomas, of Wenvee Castle, county Glamorgan, with remainder to the male issue of his father. The third Baronet, Sir Edmund Thomas, sat in Parliament as Knight of the Shire for Wilts. His grandson, the Rev. Sir Godfrey Thomas, vicar of Warling and Bodiam, Sussex, married twice. By his first wife, Frances, daughter of Stephen Ram, Esq., of Ramsfort, county Wexford, he had three daughters and one son, the gentleman whose death we record. By his second wife, Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vignoles, of Cornhill, and widow of Lieut.-Col. Grey, he had three sons and four daughters; of the former, the eldest is now Sir Godfrey John Thomas, eighth Baronet.

##### WILLIAM LEWIS, LORD DINORBEN.

This venerable nobleman, who had attained his eighty-fourth year, died on the 10th inst. His Lordship, well known before his elevation to the peerage as Colonel Hughes, M.P., of Kinnel Park, the personal friend of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Sussex, was eldest son of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinnel Park, by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of Robert Lewis, Esq., of Llysudlas, co. Anglesey. He succeeded to his father's great property in 1815; subsequently sat in Parliament; and was made Baron Dinorben 10th September, 1831, by Lord Grey's Government, of which he was a staunch supporter.

He married, first, 8th March, 1804, Charlotte Margaret, daughter of Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth, Northumberland; and by her, who died 22d Jan., 1835, had, with other children, who died young, a son and successor, William Lewis, now Lord Dinorben, born 9th Nov., 1821, and five daughters; viz. Charlotte Mary, who married, in 1828, Richard Williams Bulkeley, Esq., and died the following year; Mary Martha Frances Margaret, who married, in 1825, Lord Gardner, and died in 1847; Caroline Anne, who died unmarried 19th April, 1832; Emily; and Augusta, who died in 1822.

His Lordship married, secondly, 11th Feb., 1840, Gertrude, youngest daughter of Grace Smyth, Esq., of Ballynatray, co. Waterford, and sister of her Royal Highness the Princess of Capua, by whom he leaves a daughter, Gwyn Gertrude, Lord Dinorben, who possessed great mining property in Wales, was Colonel-Commandant of the Anglesea militia.

##### HUGH JACKSON, ESQ., OF DUDDINGTON AND WISBECH.

This venerable and respected gentleman, who died at the age of eighty, was third son of Hugh Jackson, Esq., who succeeded to the Duddington estate, in Northamptonshire, in July, 1771, the same year and month his son was born in. This family of Duddington is one of considerable antiquity, their mansion of Duddington having been built by Nicholas Jackson in the reign of King Charles I.

Mr. Jackson married, first, in 1797, Anne, daughter of John Marshall, Esq., of Waldersea House, in the Isle of Ely, and by her (who died 19th January, 1838) has left two sons, William Goddard Jackson, Esq., of Wisbech, and Mount Mascal, Kent; and the Rev. Joseph Marshall Jackson, Rector of Bow Brickhill, Bucks. He married, secondly, in 1839, Elizabeth, daughter of John Patrick Moore, Esq., of Apsley Gulze, Bedfordshire.

We record with much regret the death, on Saturday last, of Robert Blackwood, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, the eminent publishers in Edinburgh.

The will of the late Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, Bart., of Benacre-Hall, Wrentham, Suffolk, has been proved, and stamp duty paid on £30,000 personally. Having provided for Lady Gooch, his relict, by an annuity of £100, and a legacy of £1000, with a selection from the furniture, he leaves his son, the present Baronet, the residue, together with his freeholds.

The late Duke of Newcastle's personal estate has been estimated for probate duty at £60,000.

The will of Sir George William Prescott, Bart., who died at Caen, in France, in April, 1850, has only now been proved in England. Sir George has devised from his real estate £400 a year for his Lady and relict, and bequeaths to his second son £5000; appoints her Ladyship residuary legatee, and to whom probate has been granted as one of the executors, power being reserved to W. M. Tollner, Esq. The guardians to his infant sons are the Rev. James Wood (son of the British Minister at Caen) and Robert M. Tollner, Esq., her Ladyship's brother.

#### METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE.—DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

On Monday, a numerous and influential deputation, delegated from the metropolitan parishes, but principally from Marylebone and St. Pancras, waited by appointment upon Lord J. Russell, in Downing-street, to bring before the notice of the Premier the expressed wishes of the great majority of the ratepayers upon the subjects of sewerage and drainage. Sir Benjamin Hall and Lord Dudley Stuart accompanied the deputation. A memorial was read, which prayed for the adoption of the representative principle in reference to the administration of the sewerage and drainage, and expressed a hope that the Government would enter early upon some satisfactory legislation in reference to these subjects.

Mr. Nicholas, chairman of the deputation, in his address to his Lordship, stated that the ratepayers viewed the Commission of Sewers as an irresponsible body, who expended large sums of money without any economical arrangement, and that these sums were wasted in costly and unproductive experiments. Lastly the commissioners had levied a 6d. rate, notwithstanding that the act limited them to the levying of a 3d. rate.

Mr. Nelson, architect, and Mr. Trelawney Saunders, of Westminster, having also addressed his Lordship, a conversation took place between Lord J. Russell and Sir Benjamin Hall, in reference to a remark of the latter gentleman that the parishes could not state how they would be prepared to act until they knew the intentions of the Government.

Lord John Russell observed that he felt the subject, more especially that of dividing the metropolis into municipalities, to be one of great importance, and one which required great consideration. It was a mistake to suppose that the powers which the Government exercised with respect to the Sewers Commission were unconstitutional. It was under an act of Henry VIII. that the Great Seal had the power of appointing the sewerage commissioners. He (Lord J. Russell) was himself a commissioner of the Holborn division, and he was not elected by any ratepayers, but was appointed by the Great Seal. It was said that those commissioners who attended to the duties were very few in number, and a representation was made to the Lord Chancellor, that the management of the sewerage was carried out very inefficiently; that arrangements were made for the sewerage of one part of the metropolis, without any regard to the wants and necessities of the next, over which another set of commissioners had control. In such a state of things it was felt necessary to make some change. He (the noble Lord) was not going to say that the change was all that could be desired, but he wished to show that the thing had never existed—that there was representative government with regard to the sewers.

Lord J. Stuart having expressed a hope that a bill would be laid on the table of the House at an early period of the session, the deputation withdrew.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1852.

Lord Normanby has been busily occupied since his return to Paris in receiving and paying farewell visits. It is said that little or none of the cordiality which formerly existed between the noble Ambassador and the Elysée now prevails—an alienation which creates no surprise. The report that the noble Marquis is going out to India has gained additional strength since his return. We are all earnestly looking out for Lord Cowley, our newly-appointed Ambassador, whose presence is, in many respects, thought to be desirable in the present state of affairs. He comes strongly recommended by the recollections of his father, who was here during the last Administration of Sir Robert Peel, and left behind him but one regret, that his mission among us was of such brief duration.

Balls have been rife this week, particularly in official quarters. At the private ball given by the President of the Republic, the presence of the impetuous partisan of the elder branch, M. de Rochejaquelein, occasioned no little surprise. The principal *réunion* of the week, however, has been that of the Minister of War, General St. Arnaud, where it is estimated that no less than 5000 persons were present. The arrivals commenced at eight o'clock, and carriages did not cease to pour into the courtyard of the Hôtel until after twelve o'clock. The singular decorations of the principal *salon* excited much attention, partaking much more of the nature of an arsenal than an apartment devoted to *terpsichore*. The walls were covered with swords of all forms and ages—lances, arbalasts, and the rowel-arquebus, mingling with the formidable Minié rifle, the common musket, and bayonet. Old armour and stands of arms occupied the corners of the apartments, while an immense chandelier hung from the centre, bristling with all the implements of war. The door-hinges simulated ordnance of a large calibre, and over the mantelpiece a noble looking-glass, in the form of the star of the Legion of Honour, reflected back all the military decorations a thousandfold. A spectator might well have exclaimed with the poet—

Nudi seges Mavortia ferri  
Ingemant splendore diem

At this *réunion* the Ministers and some members of the Conseil d'Etat sported their new official costumes, cut according to *ordre*. They are simply abominations—the stiffness and vulgar glitter of the Empire, without a redeeming ray of its genius or glory to preserve it from ridicule. These bedizened costumes are decidedly another mistake in the new *régime*.

Among the private balls the first place must be assigned to that given by the Marchioness of Douglas, or, as she is more generally termed here, La Princesse Marie de Baden: the company was select, and comprised the *fios*, *decus*, et *honos* of French and foreign aristocracy. Next must be ranked the smaller and exclusive *réunions* of the Princesse de Craon, M<sup>me</sup>. de Gougues, the Count Renc de Bouillé, the Marquise des Portes, the Marquise de Pommereux, whose supper table displayed a service of gold plate, valued, it is said, at 300,000,000 of francs; the incredulous part of the world, however, consider it as silver-gilt, and estimate it at 2,000,000f. (£80,000). The balls of M<sup>me</sup>. Heine, Messrs. Odier (the bankers), and a sumptuous entertainment last night at Viscount d'Arincourt's, with theatricals, a concert, dancing, and a supper worthy Frimalehoi, conclude the list of festivities of the last week but one of Carnival.

The pretty little comedy of "Madame de la Seiglière," by one of those lucky chances which sometimes affect the fortune of plays as well as greater matters, has suddenly become a perfect rage in Paris. The piece, as I believe I mentioned on its first coming out, has for its principal personage an old *émigré* Marquis, whose *bête noire* is the Emperor Napoleon, just then deposed, and whose comments upon "Monsieur de Bonaparte" *Fontle* tell with stinging effect upon the politics of the day. Such is its attraction that it is now acted alternately with Rachel three times a week, with the theatre crowded to suffocation. It was rather a favourite from the first, but the *coup d'état*, and above all the enforced silence of the journals, have now given it an *éclat* which the genius of Molière himself would not have produced for it. It must of course be understood that there is at least as much malice as pleasure in the frenetic plaudits bestowed upon it. I send you one of the most *piquant* passages:—

Marquis.—He, he! This Monsieur de Bonaparte of yours! A strange fellow! Never could comprehend him. No telling what the devil he was ever about. Sly dog, sir! Sly dog! (Roars.)  
Bernard.—A great man, sir. Very able indeed.  
Marquis.—Think so? I'm told he's very stupid, and obstinate as a mule. But who the deuce is he? A nobody! To thrust himself into the Tuileries! (Shouts of laughter.) Into the palaces of our august Kings!  
Bernard.—What will you? This is the land of revolutions. We see such things every day.  
Marquis.—Well, it's to be hoped *now* he's settled for some little time. I trust we shall see no more of his pranks. He has kept us long enough in hot water.

Imagine all this, delivered in a theatre crowded with enemies, or, what is much the same thing, "candid friends," with all the *finesse* and quiet significance that a man of wit and a consummate comedian like Samson can throw into every sentence, and you have some idea of the effect produced upon the most impressionable public in the world.

A skilful feat was accomplished this week at the Parisian chess-club, the Café de la Régence. M. Kieseritzky, a distinguished master of the noble game, offered the club not only to play a game without seeing the board, against any opponent they might appoint, but to checkmate him accepted, and at the 74th move the King of M. Kieseritzky's adversary on a square which he would previously point out. The challenge was *was* mated on the square previously indicated, to the unanimous applause of all present. The game lasted three hours.

## FRANCE.

"Legislation by decree" is carried on with great vigour by the Executive of the "Prince President;" and the unproductiveness of last week in this respect is fully compensated by the fruitfulness of the present.

The Organic Law of the Press has made its appearance; and any ordinance of a more restrictive character, consistently with the existence of political journalism, could not well be promulgated in the present age.

The "freedom of the press" is a dismal farce in a country where a law exists which enables the Executive, by its mere fiat—simply by decree—to suppress a journal, without previous condemnation. The law was published in the *Moniteur* on Wednesday, and is divided into four chapters, containing thirty-seven articles. Its principal provisions are as follow:—

"No paper may be established without Government authority.  
"Political newspapers published in foreign countries will not be allowed to circulate in France without Government authority.  
"Persons introducing or distributing a foreign paper without such authority are to be punished with imprisonment varying from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100f. to 5000f.  
"The caution-money of a paper appearing more than thrice a week to be 50,000f.  
"All publication of a paper without authority, or without lodging the caution-money, is to be punished with a fine of from 100f. to 2000f. for each number, and imprisonment of from one month to two years.  
"The stamp duties imposed on newspapers are also applicable to foreign newspapers, unless they are exempted under a diplomatic convention.  
"A journal may be suppressed without previous condemnation, by decree of the Executive.  
"It is forbidden to publish reports of trials for press offences. The Courts may prohibit publication of other trials.  
"The prefect designates the journal in which judicial advertisements must be inserted."

The law is to come into operation on the 1st of March next. The only modification of its provisions, as finally decided upon after much deliberation, was the abolition, on the application of the Society of Literary men to the Minister of the Interior, of the stamp of one centime on the *feuilleton*, or tales and romances which appear at the foot of the page in all French journals.

Another decree, issued on Monday, gives the *coup de grâce* to the Revolution of 1848 and the associations attached to it, while it is pregnant with indications of the coming Empire. This edict abolishes the national *fétes* of Feb. 24 and May 4, and substitutes, as the only anniversary worthy of commemoration, the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon. It is as follows:—

Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, Considering that the celebration of political anniversaries recalls the remembrance of civil discords, and that among the *fétes* it is a duty to choose that the consecration of which the best tends to unite all minds in the common sentiment of national glory,  
Decrees.

Art. 1. For the future, the only *féte* to be recognised and celebrated as a national one shall be the anniversary of the 15th of August (the *féte* day of the Emperor Napoleon).

Art. 2. All former laws contrary to the present decree are hereby abrogated.  
Art. 3. The Ministers are charged, each as far as it concerns them, with the execution of this decree.

(Signed)  
(Countersigned)

LOUIS NAPOLEON.  
X. DE CASABIANCA.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, Feb. 16.

The President has also ordered by decree the creation of a special museum at the Louvre, for the reception of all objects which can authentically be proved to have belonged to the Sovereigns who have reigned in France, and which are now distributed among the different museums belonging to the state.

Decrees on the subject of import and export duties in the French colonies have likewise appeared, by which importations to Senegal in French ships are chargeable with two francs per cent. duty; on foreign ships, four francs per ton; and exports must be sent in French ships and for French ports. Trade amongst the colonists is only to be carried on in French ships; and, according to a report of the Minister of Marine, measures are in contemplation for encouraging the immigration of free labour into the colonies.

Finally, there is an order from the Minister of the Interior regulating changes to be made in the costume of the Prefects, Sub-Prefects, Mayors, and other public functionaries.

The *Pays* states that the differences with Switzerland, with respect to their refugees will be settled amicably through General Dufour.

Louis Napoleon seems anxious to show that the suspicions entertained in England and other countries of Europe, as to the continuance of his hitherto pacific policy, are not well founded, and accordingly the official organ of the Government has published a "communicated" note, which denounces as calumnious the warlike intentions attributed by English journals to the President of the Republic, and declares that no menacing note has been addressed to any government, nor has the army been increased by one soldier. The views of the Executive, it adds, are turned exclusively to internal ameliorations.

The existing state of the relations between the French and Russian Governments has been the subject of much conversation and rumour in the political circles of Paris during the week. It is understood that a strong remonstrance has been addressed by the Government of the Czar to that of the President, through the medium of the Russian Minister at Paris, expressive of his Imperial Majesty's dissatisfaction at the rapid strides which Louis Napoleon is taking towards establishing himself as Emperor of France. The Czar, it appears, is regarding Louis Napoleon's tenure of power as temporary and ancillary to the restoration of the former Monarch. The terms of the note are stated to be that the Emperor Nicholas has seen with a feeling of deep dissatisfaction certain decrees that emanated from the President of the Republic soon after the publication of the results of the vote of December the 20th and 21st: the act which substitutes the Imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards of the Republic; that which establishes the effigy of the President on the coinage; and, finally, that which transfers the Presidential residence from the Elysée to the Tuileries. It is added, that the re-establishment of the Imperial Constitution of the year VIII. was also received by the Emperor with pretty much the same feeling. His Imperial Majesty saw in these successive acts, more or less significative, preliminaries of the pure and simple re-establishment of another Imperial era, to which nothing, not even the pretension of founding a new dynasty, was wanting.

To this very plain-spoken document Louis Napoleon's Government has returned a reply, which is stated to be of a somewhat angry character; and so the matter rests for the present.

His Excellency Lord Cowley, the new British Ambassador to the French Republic, arrived in Paris on Tuesday night, and the Marquis of Normanby has returned to London.

The Duchess of Orleans has addressed the following letter to the President, refusing the donation of 300,000f. per annum maintained to her in the decree of January 22:—

Monsieur,—As I do not acknowledge your right to plunder my family, neither do I acknowledge your right to assign to me a donation in the name of France. I refuse the dowry.  
HELENA D'ORLEANS.

## UNITED STATES.

The latest intelligence from New York this week is to the 7th inst.

From Congress we learn that Mr. Cass had moved a resolution in the Senate to the effect that the British Government be memorialised in favour of the liberation of the Irish exiles. A long discussion on the question was expected previous to any decision being come to upon it.

In the Senate, on the 5th, a *fracas* occurred, during which a member had his nose broken.

A petition had been presented from Charles Wilkes, of the United States Navy, asking for an appropriation of 500,000 dollars for an effective exploration of the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin.

In the House of Representatives a resolution had been passed appropriating 6000 dollars for relieving and bringing home the remnant of the Lopez expedition at present in Spain.

A large State temperance convention was held in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 30th ult., at which it was resolved to support no candidate for office who was not in favour of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Kossuth had delivered at Pittsburgh a lengthy speech to some dissenting clergy, in reply to an address from their body. He afterwards proceeded to Cleveland, and then to Columbus, Ohio, where he was suffering, on the 6th inst., from a severe cold. In some parts of the country the Hungarian chief was by no means regarded with favour. The Massachusetts abolitionists, in convention, had, for instance, resolved that he was a traitor to humanity and false to his fame, for slighting their principles; whilst, in Pittsburgh, Bishop O'Connor had also denounced his proceedings. Count Batthyany's letter to the *Times* had elicited a reply from M. Pulzsky.

An earthquake had been experienced in Tennessee.

Captain Jonas P. Levy had been arrested for holding an unlawful correspondence with the Mexican Government, for the purpose of frustrating and rendering null the Tehuantepec treaty.

Mrs. Forrest had made a successful *début* at New York, and an attempt to hiss her down failed.

A fire had occurred in New York, by which 500,000 dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

From California the accounts are to the 1st of January. The amount of gold dust brought by the latest accounts to New York was upwards of 2,000,000 dollars. The news from the mines is encouraging, the yield in the placer diggings being very abundant since the rain set in.

The survey of the railroad from San Francisco to San Jose has been completed. Its total cost is estimated at 1,539,126 dols. 17 cents; but it is feared that considerable time will elapse before the work can be commenced. No further steps have been taken with regard to the other railroads proposed in the state.

There has been of late a marked diminution of crime throughout California. In San Francisco the spirit of political party ran very high.

## THE RIVER PLATE.

The intelligence from Monte Video, dated the 6th ult., which has been received this week, announces that the war between the forces of the Banda Oriental, under Urquiza, and of the state of Buenos Ayres, under the Dictator Rosas, had been re-commenced, Rosas being resolved to make a final desperate effort to recover the control over the provinces of the Argentine Republic, which Urquiza had wrested from him. A large Brazilian division, comprising about 4000, had joined Urquiza. An attempt had been made to oppose the passage of the Brazilians up the Parana, and shots were fired upon the steamer from the batteries of San Nicola, but did not succeed in stopping her course, and the opposing party, headed by Rosas' brother-in-law, returned to Buenos Ayres. The remainder of the Brazilian army was at Colonia, and it was thought, would soon be called across the river to strike a decisive blow. The province of Santa Fé had pronounced in favour of Urquiza. The best of Rosas' officers were leaving him and joining Urquiza with the troops under them, so that Rosas was concentrating all his forces at Santos Lugones, with the intention of awaiting the arrival of the enemy.

## INDIA.

Advices dated Bombay, the 7th ult., communicate the news of the pacific solution of the difficulties which had arisen between our Indian Government and that of the Burmese Empire, in consequence of unfair and oppressive treatment received by British merchants at the hands of

the Burmese Governor of Rangoon. Commodore Lambert had been despatched to Rangoon with a strong naval force, to demand satisfaction from the Government of Ava; and on the 1st January the answer of his Imperial Majesty "of the Golden Foot" to the Governor-General's despatch was delivered to Commodore Lambert, together with a reply from the Ministers at Ava to the gallant officer's own address. This latter contained expressions of sorrow that any misunderstanding should have happened between the British and the Burmese through the misconduct of the Governor of Rangoon; stating that that functionary had been recalled to Ava, and that the two Deputy-Governors were to conduct the duties of government till a successor to the one now removed should be appointed. The Governor of Prome was to inquire into the charges preferred against the disgraced ruler, and indemnify all British subjects for injuries sustained at his hands, and to exert himself to re-establish friendly relations with us. The Prome Governor was expected to reach Rangoon by the 5th ult., when matters would most probably be settled satisfactorily.

The necessity for the appointment of a consular agent at Rangoon to protect the interests of the British residents at that town, was strongly urged on Commodore Lambert by the residents. All the British ships of war remained off Rangoon, for doubts would seem to have been entertained of the good faith of the Burmese Sovereign, owing to the alacrity with which all our demands had been acceded to. A Burmese force of no less than 100,000 soldiers had been mustered at Rangoon and its neighbourhood, ready to fight in case we had not presented a formidable armament; but the letter of the Sovereign put an end to all warlike preparations.

Movements of troops to Scinde and Northern India are noticed; but the object is not stated.

The Nizam has at last, it is said, effected the mortgage of his jewels, but no further instalment of his debt to the Indian Government has been paid off as yet. The petty chiefs in his dominions continue quarrelling with each other with impunity, and the whole territory is fast becoming a prey to social and political disorganisation.

The Governor-General was at Cawnpore on the 1st ult., on his way to Calcutta.

Lord Stanley, who is now travelling in India, reached Delhi on the 7th ult., and left on the 9th for the frontier.

Mr. W. Theobald, barrister, has been appointed Professor of Law in the Hindoo College at Calcutta; and Mr. M'Leod Wyllie, First Judge of the Small Cause Court.

The firm of D. C. Mackay and Co. has failed: liabilities, £200,000; assets, £90,000.

## CHINA.

From Hong-Kong, under date December 30th, we learn that on the night of the 28th of that month a fire took place there which consumed almost the whole of the Chinese quarter of the town, consisting of about 500 dwellings. The European quarter escaped in consequence of a slight breeze springing up from the east, and the blowing up by the Engineers and Artillery of several houses to stop the flames from extending. The most melancholy result of the fire was an occurrence which caused the deaths of Colonel Tomkyns and Lieutenant Sugg, of the Royal Artillery, and wounded several of the privates of the same corps, two of whom lie seriously hurt; Lieutenant Wilson, of the Royal Engineers, being also in a precarious state. The party were employed in blowing up a house. The gunpowder exploded sooner than was expected, and while they were inside the building. Colonel Tomkyns was taken up sensible, but expired four hours afterwards. Lieutenant Sugg's body was entirely consumed by fire; nothing but his sword was left. The Governor had ordered mat sheds to be erected, and food to be distributed among the needy. A large number of Chinese had lost their lives.

The Kwangsi rebellion continues, and the reports respecting it are, as hitherto, numerous and contradictory. The rich men of Canton have been called upon by Sen, the Viceroi, to subscribe large sums towards the expenses of the war.

The emigration of Chinese to California continues on a large scale.

## AUSTRALIA.—THE GOLD FIELDS.

Accounts received *via* India by the Overland Mail, to the beginning of November, state that throughout all the Australian colonies great excitement was created by the announcement of gold being discovered at Melbourne, Port Phillip (now called Victoria), in such abundance as to leave the Sydney "diggings" quite in the shade. A complete reaction had taken place, to the great injury of the sister colonies, which were daily being deserted by all classes of labourers, who were hurrying away to the new El Dorado: thousands were on their way; and even from California large numbers were lured by the reputed wealth of the Victoria province. From all accounts the Melbourne diggings are inexhaustible, whilst the daily yield to each man exceeds greatly the quantities which rendered California so remarkable at first. About 10,000 diggers were at work at the mines at the end of October, and the average yield or earnings of each digger was from 1½ to 1½ oz. of gold per man per day. The towns of Melbourne and Geelong, at the last-mentioned date, were deserted by the male sex. Their only population consisted of females, flocks, herds, workshops, and the fields were all deserted by men, who preferred the moderate luck of £20 to £100 per day at the diggings, to toiling for a whole week for as many shillings. Government escorts had been established to protect the treasure in its transit to town, the daily amount transported being from 2000 to 3000 ounces. On October 23d, for instance, the arrival of gold under escort from the neighbourhood of Melbourne was 88 lb. 11 oz. 4 dwts., and 136 lb. 9 oz. 16 grs. from the Geelong and Ballarat diggings, or a total of 2708 oz. 4 dwts. 16 grs. The quantity will increase with the increase of diggers, and some idea may be formed of the rate at which this was going on, from the fact that on October 24 no less than 299 steerage passengers arrived in Melbourne by four different vessels from Van Diemen's Land. As an instance of individual success, it is mentioned that on October 23 the large amount of 93 lb. weight, or 1116 oz., was exposed for sale in the rooms of Symons and Perry, Bourke-street (Melbourne). The person in whose possession it was, stated that a party of seven had obtained it at the Ballarat diggings in the space of fourteen days.

The latest intelligence from Melbourne is dated Nov. 5, and is chiefly taken up with details of individual fortune or loss in the gold search.

From Adelaide (South Australia), news to November 13 mentions the discovery of small pieces of gold taken from a piece of quartz found in a district on the Torrens, about nine miles from Adelaide. Gold in the pure granular form, and of superior quality, has long and frequently been found in the province, but hitherto in such limited quantities as not to be a sufficient incentive for a more vigorous search. A subscription is now on foot to be given to the first discoverer of a gold field in South Australia. At Adelaide, on Oct. 16, a jeweller bought a quantity of gold from one of the settlers; whence it came is a secret, but it is supposed to have been collected from the banks or sands of some of the neighbouring streams.

On November 8 a hurricane swept over Adelaide, and caused considerable damage.

## SPAIN.—BURNING OF THE BODY OF MERINO.

The very summary infliction on Merino of the capital punishment so justly merited by the wretched man for his attempt on the life of Queen Isabella (as noticed last week), was immediately followed by a further penal act intended to fix the stamp of infamy and abhorrence upon the memory of the criminal.

On the evening of the day of execution (Saturday, the 7th inst.) Merino's body was burnt, and his ashes were scattered over the common burial-ground in conformity with the decree of M. Ventura Gonzales Romero, Minister of Grace and Justice, addressed to the Governor of Madrid on the subject. The decree is as follows:—

Considering that, whatever efficient measures the Government should adopt, it would be impossible to avoid the partial or total abstraction of the body of Martin Merino, either in an interest of speculation or under the pretext of studying his organic structure, whereas it is important to prevent the first as shameful and immoral, and that humanity would derive no advantage from the second; and in order that no trace should remain of the horrible crime against the Royal person of her Majesty, in conjunction with the most Reverend Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, the highest ecclesiastical authority, and agreeably to the decision of the Council of Ministers, I direct that, in your presence, in that of your secretary, of an ecclesiastic named for that purpose by the Cardinal, the instructing Judge, and the Recorder of the Court who tried the case, the body of Merino shall be burnt in the cemetery at the hour you may appoint, and that his ashes be afterwards thrown into the burial-ground reserved to the poor. Please forward to me a *procès-verbal* of the execution of the above.

To the Governor of the province.

The official report of the operation is to this effect:—

In the city of Madrid, and in its cemetery *extra muros*, out of the gate of Bilbao, at a quarter to five, in the afternoon of this day, 7th of February, 1852, in presence of the Governor of the province, his secretary Antonio Querola, M. Antonio Tiburcio Acevedo, Chaplain of his Excellency the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, delegated by his Eminence, M. Pedro Nolasco Auriol, Judge in the





EXECUTION OF MERINO, OUTSIDE THE GATE TOLEDO, AT MADRID.

cause, and I, the undersigned Recorder, the body of Martin Merino was burned. The wood and necessary utensils had been prepared to that effect, and the operation took place to the left of the entrance of the said cemetery, close to the common burial-ground. The body of the said Martin Merino was placed in the flames, after having been stripped of the cloak which covered it; and when reduced to ashes, his ashes were scattered over the common burial-ground. At twenty minutes past seven o'clock the operation was completely terminated. The chaplain of the cemetery, M. José Losada, was likewise present. The above persons all signed the *procès-verbal*; namely, Melchor Ordoñez, Pedro N. Auriolles, Antonio Querola, Antonio Tiburcio Acevedo, José Losada.

Done in my presence,  
(Signed) JOSE PEREZ MARTINEZ, Recorder.

The Governor of Madrid, during the same day, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of the capital, expressive of pride and gratitude to the people for the unaffected and ardent demonstrations of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign, which the attempt of the assassin had called forth from all classes.

With respect to the Queen's health, the latest accounts, dated the 12th, represent the convalescence of her Majesty as proceeding favourably. The moment the population was positively informed that her Majesty was entirely out of danger, the whole city was spontaneously illuminated.

The Senate met on the 10th to draw up the programme of the *fête* which it intended to offer to the Queen on the occasion of her providential escape from the dagger of the regicide. The municipality and the different corporations were also actively engaged in making preparations for the public rejoicings, which were to commence on Sunday, the 15th, when the Queen, should her recovery have been sufficiently assured to

assemble under the peristyle of the Legislative Palace, to salute her Majesty on her return.

The *fêtes* and balls of the Carnival, which had been interrupted by the dreadful event, had been resumed. The French Ambassador opened his salons on the 10th, and the Austrian Minister on the following night.

The Duke of Victory had addressed to the Queen a letter, dated Logrono, the 5th instant, containing the most respectful profession of devotedness to her Royal person, and entreating her Majesty not to afflict herself on account of that crime, as, for one contemptible traitor who was found in Spain, there were 14,000,000 of loyal Spaniards sincerely devoted to their Sovereign.

General Narvaez had also addressed a letter to the Queen and her Majesty's mother, Queen Christina, expressive of his profound grief at the cowardly attack on her Majesty's life.

The *Gazette* is full of congratulatory addresses to the Queen. One of them is published in the French language, and signed by a French resident in Madrid.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have given a sum of 6000 reals (£60) to the Archbishop of Toledo, to be distributed to the poor on the occasion of the Queen's recovery.



ALBACETE POIGNARD, WITH WHICH MERINO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

overcome the apprehensions of the physicians as to the dangerous consequences of the excitement which her enthusiastic reception in public might create, was to repair to the church of Atocha, to thank the Almighty for his marked protection. The deputies present in Madrid had resolved to accompany her Majesty on foot, and to surround her carriage, from the palace to the church. After the "Te Deum," they were



THE BURNING OF THE BODY OF MERINO OUTSIDE THE GATE OF BILBOA, AT MADRID.



The Queen has addressed the following autograph letter to the President of the Council of Ministers:—  
 Prostrated before Divine Providence to thank it for its signal protection and infinite favours, my heart is moved at the demonstrations of affection and devotedness which I receive every instant from my subjects. Those demonstrations, however, might be centered in an object, intended to serve as a permanent symbol of the religious and charitable character of Spaniards. To that end, it is my desire that the Government should take the initiative, and open a voluntary subscription the proceeds of which shall be applied to the construction of one or more hospitals, in commemoration of the birth of my most beloved daughter, and of my reappearance before my people, after the blessings recently conferred on me by the Almighty.  
 At the Palace, 11th February, 1852. (Signed) ISABELLA.

### COSTUME OF THE FRENCH SENATORS AND COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

ONE of the chief acts of the French Executive, last week, was the issue of a decree for the regulation of the official costume of the Senators and Councillors of State, which our Artist has illustrated. The following are the details, which appeared in the early edition of our Journal of last week:—

**Senators.**—Coat of blue velvet, with standing collar and cuffs embroidered, fitting close to the waist, and ornamented with embroidery on the pocket-flaps. The embroidery is to be in gold, representing palm-trees interlaced with oaks; the palm-trees in *cannetille* mate with the back of the palm trees in bright embroidery, the oak leaves being worked *au passé*, with the lines of the leaves in bright embroidery; the whole of the coat to be edged round with embroidery, six centimetres wide at least. **Council of State.**—Light blue coat, embroidery, six centimetres wide at least. **Council of State.**—Light blue coat, with nine gilt buttons in front; waistcoat of white *piqué*, cut straight, with fine gilt buttons; trousers of white kerseymer, with gold band down the sides. The Vice-President, the President of Sections, and the Councillors of State are to wear gold embroidery, composed of oak leaves and olive leaves interlaced, on the collar, cuffs, the front of the coat and coat tails, the whole coat being edged with gold embroidery. The Vice-President has gold embroidery above the pockets, and an edging of wide embroidery round the dress in every part. The Masters of Requests are to have the same description of gold embroidery on the collar, cuffs, and pockets, with narrow embroidery round the coat. The Auditors have embroidery on the collars and cuffs, but no embroidery round the coat. The hat is of black beaver, with gold ornaments placed on velvet, with white plumes for the Vice-President and the Presidents of Sections, and black plumes for the Councillors of State, the Masters of Requests, and the Auditors. The sword is to be a straight one, with gilt hilt. In undress, the Councillors of State and Masters of Requests are to wear coats embroidered on the collar and cuffs, but without the gold edging, white waistcoat, and black trousers, without gold band.

### COMMENCEMENT OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

THIS important work was commenced with due ceremony on the 7th of January, in presence of a great concourse of spectators. It had been



COUNCILLORS OF STATE.

FRENCH OFFICIAL COSTUME.

SENATORS.



CANOES CROSSING THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

expected for several days that Lord Elgin would have been present to turn the first sod of earth and discharge the first mine of rock. The crossing of the St. Lawrence, however, opposite Quebec is always a cold and disagreeable operation, and his Lordship did not undertake it. The morning, at any rate, was such as to deter most men from attempting it whose duty did not compel them to do so. A violent snow-storm had been raging all night, and continued with such violence during the morning that hopes of the ceremony taking place had been given up by the people on the Pointe Levi side. Soon after ten o'clock, however, the storm abated, and the weather clearing up, a brigade of canoes could be seen dashing off the *batture* of ice at Black's Cove, above Quebec, and proceeding at a rapid pace through the open water to the hard packed ice, which the tide was sweeping along the southern *bourdage* of the St. Lawrence, in the direction of Hadlow Cove, the projected terminus of the road.

In due time they struggled through the fields of ice, the canoe men now paddling vigorously in the openings between them, and then dragging their canoes over the broken pieces, and leaping from one to another, as they sank beneath their weight, until they gained the solid *batture* on the Pointe Levi shore. Here a serious accident had nearly occurred, by the one end of the canoe being on the ice of the river floating rapidly away, while the other end was being drawn on the fixed ice of the *batture*. Several canoes of the brigade had arrived about the same moment, and a jam took place, one canoe interfering with the free action of the other, while the ice in motion kept crunching on, and threatened to crush the slender vessel to pieces against the solid wall of the *batture*, or at least to capsize all who were in it into the river. Happily the expert canoe men saw the danger, and by sudden exertion averted it. On reaching the *batture*, the flags, which with a prudent fear of their causing an upset, had been in the bottom of the canoe, were displayed in triumph, one at the bow and another at the stern. Carioles were in attendance on the ice to convey the party ashore, of which convenience some availed themselves; while others retained their places in the canoes, now formed in line, and were slid over the glassy surface, the conductor singing a boat song, and the men taking up the chorus.

The passage of the river being happily accomplished, a procession was formed, composed of carioles, which proceeded about two miles and a half above the terminus at Hadlow Cove to the cliff on the Domaine of the Seigneurie of Lauzon, where the ceremony of the day was to be performed. The road on the beach was decorated at intervals with flags, and at Hadlow Cove and the Seigneurie mills were erected triumphal arches of evergreens. At the Domaine, a wide road, on each side of which were evergreens planted in the snow, had been cast to a romantic peak, justing on the river, a view of which for many miles, as well as of the city of Quebec on the opposite shore, it fully commanded. Here Mr. Bailey, the engineer, had appointed the first ground to be broken and the first mine to be sprung, and certainly no spot could be more picturesque. The assistant engineer, Mr. Cane, had festooned, with flags of all nations, stretching from tree to tree, the open space on the summit of the peak, and otherwise embellished the spot with evergreens; while Mr. Rigney, the contractor, had erected on the snow an extensive platform, on which the principal portion of the company found comfortable standing.

The Hon. R. E. Caron, the president of the railway company, then



COMMENCEMENT OF THE QUEBEC AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

addressed the multitude, and concluded by introducing the Hon. Francis Hincks, who was received with cheers, and proceeded with shovel and wheelbarrow to raise the first turf, which was followed by the rock below being rent asunder by a blast of gunpowder.

The Hon. F. Hincks then addressed the company, pointing out the benefits to be derived by Canada from a system of railways, especially with respect to agriculture. "Important," said the hon. gentleman, "as are all the sections of our great trunk line, there is none at the present time to be compared in point of importance with the Quebec and Richmond. (Cheers.) At Montreal there is easy communication by railway, not only with the great commercial cities of the United States, and with the far west, but with all parts of Upper Canada. By the Ogdensburgh railroad all the sections of Upper Canada in the neighbourhood of Prescott can be reached. By the Rome and Cape Vincent railroad we are brought within reach of Kingston, while by the Albany and Buffalo we can reach Toronto and Hamilton. Between Montreal and Quebec during the winter season the means of communication are so bad, comparatively speaking, that not one person visits, when fifty would do so if they had the facilities afforded by a railway. (Cheers.) The passenger trade of such a railway would alone be of great importance; but it is difficult to estimate the amount of goods traffic on such a line." The hon. gentleman then adverted to the wise policy of the Government in encouraging works of this class; the promise of some of the members present testifying that they take a deep interest in the important section of the trunk line just commenced. The importance of the union of Lower and Upper Canadians in the enterprise was next urged; as was also the conduct of the Corporation of Quebec, in aiding to bring, by means of this railway, the present capital of the province within the reach of the people in all parts of Canada.

The ceremony on the ground being ended, the company returned to Hadlow Cove, where, in the offices of the railway company, about 150 guests partook of an excellent repast. A variety of toasts were drunk, after which the company broke up, delighted with the proceedings of the day, and all returned across the river in safety.

The hon. Chairman, Mr. Caron, in proposing her Majesty's health, observed that, "as in the course of a few years a passage would be made across the Atlantic in four or five days, in a few years, also, a rapid means of communication would be established from Halifax to Sandwich, of which the Quebec and Richmond road, which they had just assisted in commencing, would form an important link; he hoped, when that was the case, and all the people of Canada hoped, that they would have the unbounded pleasure of seeing their beloved Sovereign on these shores." (Tremendous cheering.)



GRAND PRESENT

**RUMOUR OF RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.**—*Standard* of Monday states that there was a confident rumour current on Saturday evening, that Lord Truro had received a hint from his colleagues that resignation would be acceptable, but that a difficulty had arisen from the inability of finding a successor, Lord Granworth refusing to accept the Seal. The alleged reason for calling upon Lord Truro to resign is, that his Lordship exhibited a disposition to repudiate the most important part of a measure of law reform actually promised by his colleagues in the Royal Speech.



COURT AND HAUT TON.

The Court returned to Buckingham Palace from Windsor on Friday, the 13th.

On Saturday, the 14th, her Majesty and the Prince Consort visited the Duchess of Gloucester, at Gloucester House.

On the same day her Majesty had a select dinner party.

On Monday the Royal party honoured the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the British Institution in Pall Mall. The Queen had a dinner-party in the evening; the guests including his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, and a select circle. In the course of the forenoon Sir William C. Ross, M.A., a select circle. In the course of the forenoon Sir William C. Ross, M.A., a select circle. In the course of the forenoon Sir William C. Ross, M.A., a select circle.

On Wednesday evening her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite honoured the Princess' Theatre with their presence. We have much pleasure in adding that all the members of the Royal family continue in excellent health.

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—On Wednesday last the nuptials of Lord Brooke, only son of the Earl of Warwick, and the Hon. Miss Charteris, daughter to Lord and Lady Elcho, and granddaughter to the Earl of Wemyss, were celebrated at the church of St. George, Hanover-square, in the presence of a numerous and brilliant circle of relations and friends.

Lord John Russell gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening, at his Lordship's private mansion, Chesham-place. The guests included Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and nearly the whole of the Cabinet.

On the same evening the Earl and Countess Granville had a reception at their mansion, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, which was honoured with the presence of a most numerous and distinguished circle of the aristocracy and diplomatic corps now in town; amongst whom was his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who stayed until past midnight.

The Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant reception on Saturday evening last, at the family mansion, in Carlton Gardens.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons gave his first Parliamentary dinner for the season on Saturday last.

The Earl of Derby entertained several of the Protectionist members of Parliament at dinner on Wednesday.

Lady Truro had an evening party on Thursday evening, at the noble and learned Lord's mansion in Eaton-square.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry have broken up their establishment in Park-lane, and have proceeded to Torquay, preparatory to a lengthened residence on the Continent.

We understand that the nuptials of the Earl Grosvenor, son to the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, with his cousin, the Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, daughter to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, have been fixed to take place shortly after Easter.

The Countess Walewski gave her second assembly for the season, on Tuesday, at the residence of the French Ambassador in Grosvenor-square.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

**OXFORD.**

In a convocation held on the 14th instant the nomination of the Rev. Henry Wellesley, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall; the Rev. Richard Congreve, M.A., Fellow of Wadham College; the Rev. William B. T. Jones, M.A., Fellow of University College, to the office of Examiners for the Hertford Scholarship for the promotion of Latin Literature, was unanimously approved.

Mr. Thomas H. R. Shand, M.A., of Brasenose College, has been elected a Fellow of that society on the original foundation.

From the liberal subscription already made in this University a considerable fund is likely to be raised in aid of the proposed bursary in Borneo.

There will be an election at Magdalen College on Thursday, March 18th, to a Fellowship. Candidates must be Graduates, and natives of the diocese of York or of Durham. They are required to call on the President on or before March 15th, with their certificates of baptism, and the usual college testimonial. The Fellow elected must be in priest's orders before the expiration of the probationary year.

In a Convocation held on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a Professor of Poetry on the foundation of Dr. Birkhead, formerly Fellow of All Souls, the Rev. Thomas Leigh Cloughton, M.A., and late Fellow of Trinity College, was unanimously elected.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice:—"Steeple-Chasing.—At a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' room, Feb. 16, 1852.—Whereas it has been announced by public advertisement that a steeple-chase is about to take place in the neighbourhood of Oxford, all persons in statu pupillari are hereby admonished that the penalties enacted by the statute heretofore subjoined will be enforced against those who, after this public notice, shall be found to have taken any part in the same."

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Deaneries Rural:* The Rev. E. Eedle, vicar of South Bersted, to the diocese of Chichester; the Rev. Robert Bickston, rector of Ashington, to the diocese of Cheshire; the Rev. S. Banks, rector of Cottenham, Chesterton, to the diocese of Ely. *Rectories:* The Rev. George Nasse Clark to Saxelby, Leicestershire; the Hon. and Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton to Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire; the Rev. William Edward Hoskins to St. Mary, Chiddington, Kent; the Rev. Stephen Rose Hughes to Llanegwad, with Llanallgo, Anglesey; the Rev. Alfred William Ivatt to Covey with Manera, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. Owen Tudor Henry Phillips to Lawrenny, Pembrokeshire.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Benjamin Walter Backe, curate of Eyke, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Banks, late of Horndon-on-the-Hill, Essex; the Rev. James Banks, late perpetual curate of Christ Church, Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire; the Rev. J. Cousins, late Incumbent of St. James's, Preston, from his parishioners; the Rev. John Dunningham, late Master of the Grammar School, Colchester, from the pupils; the Rev. G. Fielding, of Billinge, Wigan, Lancashire; the Rev. Charles Hodge, of Clarendon, Notts; the Rev. Charles Lyne, of Tywardreath, from his parishioners; the Rev. George Davis Sparks, late of Michaelstone-y-Vodwg, Newport, Monmouthshire; the Rev. Charles Tufnell, of Eyne-bary, Hunts, from the inhabitants.

On Thursday, the 12th inst., the Bishop of Sodor and Man consecrated the new chapel at Cronk-y-voddy, in the parish of German, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist.

**CHURCH EXTENSION.**—The usual monthly meeting of the incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels took place on Monday last; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were also present the Bishop of London, the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart., the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, the Venerable Archdeacon Jones, the Revs. Dr. Spry, Dr. Wordsworth, &c. The committee made grants of money in aid of the following objects:—Building churches at Thornhill-square, in the district of the Holy Trinity, Islington; Falslie Heath, near Birmingham; Levesden, near Watford; Cobo, in the parish of St. Mary de Castro, Guernsey; Ladywood, in the parish of St. Martin, Birmingham; and Laxey Glen, in the parish of Llanan, Isle of Man; rebuilding the churches at Culham, near Abingdon; and enlarging, &c. the churches at Rottingdean; Christ Church, Preston; Coggeshall, Essex; and Great Rolright, near Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has presented the Rev. W. E. Hoskins, late incumbent of St. John's, Margate, to the living of Chiddington, Kent. His Grace has also presented the Rev. J. Lingham, vicar of Northbourne, to the living of St. John, Margate, value £680.

On Wednesday Mr. Justice Crompton, the newly-appointed judge, appeared for the first time in public in his judicial capacity, sitting, with Mr. Justice Erie, at the Queen's Bench Judges' Chambers, Serjeants'-inn.

On Wednesday, upon an application to the Court of Inland Revenue, on the part of Sir Henry Meux, Bart., and Co., the brewers, the return of excise duty of 20s. 7d. per bushel charged on 325 quarters of malt was ordered. The malt in question was part of the freight of the *Naomi*, which was run into by a steamer in Longreach, in November last, when the vessel sinking, a portion of it was lost and the remainder rendered useless.

On Tuesday an inquest was held at Liverpool, on the body of James Bradley, who died from lock-jaw, occasioned by a deep burnt incision in the palm of his hand. About a week previously, while endeavouring to convert the blade of a razor into a knife, by fixing it into a wooden handle, the heated file which he was using slipped, inflicting the wound described, which resulted in tetanus.

We regret to learn that Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, M.P., has met with an accident in Italy, having been thrown from his horse a few weeks ago. The effects of the fall are such as to render it unlikely that he will be able to take his seat in the House of Commons until after Easter.

The offer of "the Eleven of all England" to play a match of cricket with twenty-two of Liverpool, has been accepted. The match will come off about June next.

One hundred and fifty of the pupils of the College Louis le Grand, Paris, have just been expelled, in consequence of a revolt which recently broke out amongst them on the subject of some punishment inflicted after the banquet of St. Charlemagne.

On Wednesday evening about 250 guests sat down to dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, to celebrate the commencement of the tenancy of the new proprietors; namely, Messrs. Watson, Coggin, and Banks. The chair was filled by Mr. Alexander Dobie.

Two small reservoirs near Edensfield, forming part of the Manchester Waterworks, burst during the late floods, but no great damage was done by the accident.

The estate of the late Mr. W. J. Clement, the proprietor of *Bell's Life and Observer*, has been valued for probate duty at £18,000.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**FAMILY COLONISATION LOAN SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday evening, a "public group meeting" of the emigrants about to leave England in the *Mariner* was held at the Royal British Institution, City-road, in order to promote the objects of this society. The meeting was a very crowded one, being composed chiefly of the operative classes, anxious to obtain information on the subject of emigration, which has at present so strong an attraction. In the body of the hall there were about 2000 persons, many of whom came to bid farewell to the emigrants. The scene presented on this occasion was a very exciting one. The Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair; and on the platform, besides several ladies, were the Right Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Robert Lowe, Esq., late member of the Legislative Council at Sydney; Mr. Silas Higgins, Mr. Vere Foster, and other gentlemen. Mrs. Chisholm, the lady who has founded the society, and originated its plan of associations, was loudly greeted on her appearance on the platform. The Earl of Shaftesbury addressed the meeting at considerable length, dwelling with much force on the favourable contrast presented by the society's plan of emigration to any other. Hitherto, when the emigrant was leaving his country, it was a most melancholy occasion, seeing that then the most painful family disruptions took place; but under this system—the system introduced by Mrs. Chisholm—whole families were sent out together, and the father was not separated from his child, nor the brother from the sister. None of these scenes now took place, but youth and age, the blessing of God favouring the efforts of the good Mrs. Chisholm, would be conveyed out together. (Applause) He had himself seen such a sight on board the *Athenian*. He had seen the tender infant of six weeks old, and the aged grandmother of 83 years, go out together. ("Hear, hear," and applause) Several gentlemen, either resident in the colonies or taking a lively interest in the subject, having addressed the meeting, resolutions were adopted in support of the society's proceedings. A vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Chisholm and the members of the committee, which was acknowledged by Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P. Thanks were also voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated, giving three cheers for Mrs. Chisholm and success to the society.

**LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—On Wednesday the thirty-seventh annual dinner of the above valuable and important charity took place at the London Tavern, when about 120 gentlemen sat down to dinner. The chair was taken by Thomas Hankey, Esq., supported by several of the most influential members of the Stock Exchange and the banking interest. In the course of the evening the pupils of the charity—277 boys and 120 girls—were paraded round the room, headed by Mr. Gibb, a gentleman who has taken a warm interest in its success, and their cleanly and healthy appearance was the theme of general commendation. One guest, who had been formerly a pupil in the school, came prepared with a plentiful supply of fourpenny pieces, which he liberally contributed to the children as they passed. The chairman, in proposing "Success to the London Orphan Asylum," stated that the institution was prospering beyond all anticipation. Dr. Croly gave the health of the chairman, alluding to the fact that through his instrumentality the Bank of England had been induced to subscribe 100 guineas to the charity. The various lists of subscriptions were read, and the total of nearly £1900, including £10 from former pupils, having been announced amid loud cheers, the company separated.

**ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.**—On Wednesday the annual court of the governors of this hospital was held at the George and Vulture Tavern; H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., in the chair. The reports of the general committee, physicians, and auditors were read and confirmed. The committee reported that the net proceeds of the annual festival, presided over by the Right Hon. the Speaker, were £2048 6s.; and that, under the advice of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, architect, contracts to the amount of £3482 2s. had been entered into for improving the drainage, for building a new chapel, and other additions. The number of patients deemed curable admitted to the hospital during the past year has been 196. The percentage of recoveries during the past year has been 74.01, being, on the authority of the physicians, higher than in any previous year. The report of the chairman, as treasurer, stated that legacies had been received during the past year to the amount of £280. The total receipts were for the year £10,082 1s. 2d., and the expenditure £9895 6s. 3d., leaving a balance of £185 14s. 9d. in favour of the institution. Lord Overstone, president, the six vice-presidents, and other officers of the corporation were re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

**MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—The usual half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; Mr. W. C. Harnett in the chair. The report stated that the progress of the society had been steady and satisfactory, and that the surplus and the additions to the policies were gradually increasing. The policies remaining in force on the 1st of January, 1852, were 1367; assuring £874,347, and producing an annual income from premiums of £29,058 8s. 9d. The total assets on the 31st of December, 1851, amounted to £694,505 18s. 5d., including the value of future premiums receivable; and the total liabilities to £514,933 18s. 5d., including the present value of all the sums assured; leaving a clear surplus for division of £89,572. During the past year 70 new agents had been appointed. The report was adopted.

**BRITISH COLONIAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the offices, 80, Coleman-street, City; Mr. James Stewart in the chair. The report stated that the recent discovery of gold in the Australasian colonies had undoubtedly increased the value and importance, and benefited the property of this company. During the past year the directors had paid off the whole of the remaining debentures due by the company, amounting to £1600, so that the assets of the company were now entirely relieved from all outstanding liability. The directors recommended a dividend of 2½ per cent. The report was adopted, and a resolution passed to the effect that the directors should take whatever course they might think fit, towards equalising the value of the shares of the British and the colonial shareholders. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

**HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST AT BROMPTON.**—On Tuesday, at a meeting of the board of management—Mr. Thomas Lowndes in the chair—it was announced that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had, for the second time, consented to advocate the interests of the charity, as his Grace did in 1848. On Sunday next a sermon will be preached in the parish church of Clapham by his Grace, with a view to the immediate completion of the eastern wing and its approaches. The Duke of Cambridge has expressed his intention of presiding at the forthcoming anniversary festival for the same benevolent object.

**LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL.**—On Friday week the annual meeting of the governors and subscribers of this institution was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, St. James's-street; the Earl of Devon presiding. The report stated that during the past year 877 patients had been admitted into the hospital, 740 of whom had been discharged cured, and 83 had died—103 remaining under treatment. Fever had prevailed most extensively in the months of July and August. The mortality had been much less than in former years, amounting to no more than 8 per cent. A large number of patients had been received from the neighbourhood of Gray's Inn-lane, the majority of whom were Irish. As many as 20 patients had been received from a single house. In some of the houses it had been ascertained that as many as 27 persons dwelt together in one room. The nurses of the establishment, who in former years had taken the disease, had enjoyed a perfect immunity in the new hospital. The total income of the hospital for the last year was £1609 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £3269 4s., being £660 3s. 6d. over the receipts. The report was adopted, and a vote of thanks to the noble chairman closed the proceedings.

**LONDON NECROPOLIS AND NATIONAL MAUSOLEUM.**—A measure under the above title is now before the House, to incorporate and enable a company to establish a national cemetery, with avenues, catacombs, and colonnades, at Woking, and to convey corpses thereto by the South-Western Railway for interment in land to be purchased for the purpose of the Earl of Onslow. It is proposed to contract with the London and South-Western Railway for the carrying of bodies in properly constructed carriages, and for the conveyance and return of mourners and attendants, on the following terms:—For the use and haulage of the hearse-carriage, without regard to the number of corpses in it £1; and for the conveyance of actual mourners and attendants to and from the cemetery—first class, each person, 6s.; second class, 3s. 6d.; third class, 2s. It is also proposed to convert the railway arches at Waterloo into deposit and reception places for hearses, corpses, and carriages.

**EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The first annual meeting of this company was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken by R. W. Crawford, Esq., who, in moving the adoption of the report previously read by the secretary, said that the Peninsular Company was entitled to great credit as the pioneers in this eastern communication. The Eastern Navigation Company had sufficient funds at present; and it was not the intention of the Directors to call for more money until the contract with the Government should be obtained. Even then the call would not be more than £2 10s. per share every three months for the building of the ships that would be in such case necessary. The report was adopted, and the Board of Directors was elected unanimously.

**AGED POOR SOCIETY.**—The anniversary festival of this society, established more than 150 years ago, to afford relief, by weekly allowances, to the aged Roman Catholic poor of the metropolis, was held at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday. There were about 120 gentlemen present, several of whom were members of the Established Church, principally personal friends of Mr. Sheriff Swift, the chairman of the evening, who was supported by the Right Rev. Dr. Grant, the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Under-Sheriff Hopwood, Mr. Winckworth, Mr. Cate, &c. The first toast given was the health of her Majesty, which was followed by his Holiness Pope Pius IX. Several other toasts having been drunk, subscriptions to the amount of about £250 were handed in, including Cardinal Wiseman, £20; Baron Rothschild, M.P., £10 10s.; the Chairman, £10 10s.; the Lord Mayor, £5 5s.; Mr. Alderman Wire, £5 5s.; a Friend of the Sheriffs (understood to be Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P.), £5 5s.; &c.

**ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.**—The promoters of this exhibition, at the Portland Gallery, Regent-street, gave a *conversazione* on Wednesday evening, which was attended by a highly respectable and fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen. Earl De Grey, president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, in the course of the evening was called upon to occupy a temporary chair of state which had been erected in the principal room; and, after an appropriate and encouraging address, called upon Professor Donaldson to read the report. Mr. Godwin afterwards, in a very clever speech, proposed a vote of thanks to his Lordship, which was carried by acclamation. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

**THE LADIES' GUILD.**—On Tuesday evening Viscount Goderich presided over a lecture delivered before a highly fashionable and overflowing audience at this institution, 4, Russell-square, by Mr. Wood, one of the managers. The lecturer having explained the leading features of the Guild, stated it was the intention of the society to establish a home conducted on satisfactory principles, for ladies coming up from the country and desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the society. A vote of thanks having been passed to the noble chairman, and another to the lecturer, the company separated, about half-past ten.

**THE FATE OF THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.**—The commission appointed by the Treasury to inquire and report on the proposed purchase and appropriation of the Glass Palace have concluded their investigation. They have taken the evidence of Sir Charles Fox, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mr. Dilke, Mr. Cole, Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum; Mr. Keik, and others; and the various suggestions for the future use of the building were fully considered; among these, were the project for a winter garden—a gallery in aid or relief of the British Museum—and an industrial and educational institute, to combine the leading scientific societies of London, the School of Design, &c. The questions of site and cost were necessarily carefully considered. It appears that there is a project for removing the transept, with a certain portion of the nave east and west, and re-erecting it in Kew Gardens; but it does not appear that the commissioners have yet agreed upon any report. The ultimate decision (subject to the sanction of Parliament) will rest with the Lords of the Treasury.

**ST. MARK'S CHURCH BILL.**—On Saturday last a very numerous meeting of the representative vestry was held at the Court-house, Marylebone, for the purpose of considering and adopting measures in reference to the above bill; Alfred Daniel, Esq., in the chair. Amongst the gentlemen present we observed Lord Dudley Stuart and Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., the members for the borough; Mr. Mowden, M.P., Mr. Mowatt, M.P., Sir Peter Laurie, &c. Mr. W. E. Greenwell, the vestry clerk, read the report of the committee appointed as to the bill about to be brought into Parliament for the imposition of a double church-rate in the district of St. Mark's, St. John's-wood. It recommends that petitions to both Houses of Parliament from the vestry against the bill be also forthwith prepared, which the committee anticipated would, with the assistance of the members for the borough, prove of great benefit in frustrating a scheme which they considered of a highly objectionable character. The report was adopted after some observations from Sir B. Hall condemnatory of the practice, which he declared was becoming too prevalent in the Church, for a clergyman to wriggle himself into a living by coming forward and saying, when a new church was about to be built and a district formed, I will subscribe so many thousands of pounds. If these proceedings were to be admitted to, they might have any more stick who could command £3000 or £4000 inducted into an incumbency.

**NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.**—On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Three Pigeons Inn, Brentford, by adjournment from the Town Hall, to take steps for the obtaining the adoption of Brentford as the site of the great cattle market to be established in lieu of Smithfield. A memorial to the market committee of the city of London was adopted, after various speakers had addressed the meeting in favour of the scheme.

**ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.**—DISMISSAL OF THE MASTER.—On Wednesday, at a fully attended vestry meeting of the parish of St. Pancras, held in the vestry hall, King's-road, Camden-town, Dr. Gregory moved the following resolution:—"That it appearing from the minutes of the Board of Directors that Mr. Eaton, master of the St. Pancras workhouse, has forfeited their confidence, and that they recommend the vestry to declare the situation of master vacant, the vestry resolves that the services of Mr. Eaton be dispensed with on and after the 25th of March next." The charge against the master was the denial by the latter of the fact of having carried on a correspondence with Mr. Hall, one of the Poor-law inspectors. A long discussion having ensued, the resolution was ultimately carried by a majority of 50 to 4. The master was then called in, and informed, that, after the 25th of March, his services would be dispensed with.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the extensive premises of Mr. Henry John Stewart, the St. James's Hotel, Jermyn-street. The flames originated in the kitchen, through the overheating of the oven. The floors were extensively burned, and the valuable furniture seriously injured. The building and its contents were insured.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births in London for the week ending Saturday, the 14th, were:—Boys, 803; girls, 798; making a total of 1601. The deaths during the same week were 970, showing a gradual declension since the first few weeks of the year. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs exhibited a slight increase on that of the previous week, but still considerably below the average. In the tubercular class the deaths from phthisis and consumption were, in the former week, 147, and in the last only 122. The total number of cases ascribed to zymotic or epidemic diseases was in the former week 201; in the last, 191.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 29.645 in. The mean daily temperature was 10.6 deg., above the average of the same day in ten years on Sunday; on Monday the excess was only 1.7 deg.; and on the remaining five days the daily mean was below the average. On Sunday the mean daily temperature was 49.4 deg.; on Monday it fell to 40.6 deg.; and it continued to fall till Thursday, when it was 34.3 deg.; on the two following days it slightly increased. The mean of the week was 38.8 deg., which is near the average. The wind blew from S.W. on the first two days, on the next from N., and towards the end of the week from S.E.

GRAND BALL GIVEN BY THE KANDIAN CHIEFS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

AN entertainment of a very picturesque character has just been given in Kandy, the capital of Ceylon, to his Excellency Sir George W. Anderson, C.B., the Governor of this beautiful island. The details, which are highly characteristic of the taste of the Ceylonese in these matters, we abridge from the *Ceylon Times*.

The Chiefs, with Dunuwille Dissawe at their head, fixed their entertainment for Wednesday, the 10th of December, to take place at the Kandy Library; the accommodations of which were much increased by throwing out additional verandahs in front, whilst a covered way led across the road to the Hall of Audience, where the splendid supper was laid out.

The decorations of the Library buildings were strictly Kandian. The whole of the front was festooned with olahs, and hung with variously coloured lamps; whilst in the centre of the enclosure formed for the reception of the Governor was a brilliant representation of a tree of light, each bud and blossom of which was represented by a lighted lamp, shaped to represent a flower. The interior decorations of the dancing-rooms were formed of beautiful mosses, arranged in various devices on the walls and ceilings, and combined with trophies and insignia of Kandian rank. Interspersed with these, upon the walls, were emblems of loyalty, with the words "God save the Queen," and "Welcome to Sir George and Lady Anderson;" whilst from the ceilings were suspended several lamps. The programmes of the dances, printed on white satin, were hung in the rooms. Of these national and characteristic preparations our description would be incomplete without noticing the robes of the Chiefs, each in similar but varying costume, according, we presume, to rank, each representing a different clan or kindred. Their appearance gave a singularly interesting feature to the whole, blending with the uniforms of military officers, the plain coats of private gentlemen, and the elegant dresses of the ladies.

About half-past nine o'clock his Excellency Sir George Anderson arrived, accompanied by Lady Anderson and suite, and was received by Major-General Smelt and staff, with the principal Chiefs. A guard of honour formed of a company of H.M. 37th Regiment, commanded by Captain Atkinson, with regimental colours and band, added to the brilliancy of the scene, upon which shone the numerous lamps and the clear light of a beautiful moon. As his Excellency alighted a salute was fired on the Bund by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Captain Campbell. His Excellency having received the numerous greetings of the guests, a quadrille was quickly formed, and dancing proceeded with spirit until the announcement of a display of fireworks on the Green.

Supper was announced about half-past twelve. The repast was laid out in the Hall of Audience, whose ancient carved pillars were decorated with graceful festoons of cloth. The supper was entirely English in its arrangement, and did credit to the hospitality of the Chiefs, and the indefatigable exertions of Mrs. Stainton, of the Kandy Hotel. Mr. Hart assisted in decorating the table, and, in the capacity of artist, is, we understand, about sending a drawing of the scene to the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*.

Though our friends the Chiefs had not led the sprightly dance, they undertook the duties of entertainers at the supper-table with spirit. The chair was taken by Dunuwille Dissawe, facing whom was placed his Excellency the Governor, and on his right the Major-General. After the viands had been done justice to.

Dunuwille Dissawe proposed "The health of the Queen," which was responded to with enthusiasm.

The Dewe Villemé then proposed "The health of Prince Albert and the Royal Family."

James Dunuwille, Esq., then proposed "The health of the Governor" in a most loyal speech, which was received with unanimous approbation. In the course of his spirited address the speaker observed:—

The present is the second occasion within the last thirty-six years in which the Chiefs of these provinces have come forward in a body to acknowledge the goodness of not only the Government, but to mark their sense of the personal good qualities of the Chief into whose hands are entrusted the reins of that Government. For although the administration of his Excellency has been comparatively short, we have seen enough to convince us that he has the welfare of the Kandian nation at heart. We have discerned in him a disposition to elevate the





THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER-BUILT BARQUE "PHŒNICIAN."

Kandian character, and make us as little sensible of the loss of our national Government as the circumstances of the case would warrant.

We also wish, ladies and gentlemen, to afford her Majesty some proof that the Kandian subjects, though behind their Singalese brethren of the maritime provinces in the march of civilisation, are yet as capable of appreciating the kind consideration evinced by her Majesty towards them by the selection of so tried and experienced a Governor as Sir George Anderson, a Governor whom our neighbours at the Mauritius could ill afford to lose. We beg therefore to assure his Excellency that the idea of the present entertainment has quite originated with ourselves, that it is wholly and entirely an act of spontaneity on the part of the Chiefs, some of whom are not even officially connected with the Government.

His Excellency then rose and addressed the Chiefs, by whom and the other guests his remarks were much applauded.

Degana Junior Basnaik Nilleme then rose, and, with some amusing allusions to victory and prosperity, proposed "The Army and Navy."

Major-General Smelt returned thanks for this toast, concluding by proposing the health of their hospitable entertainers the Kandian Chiefs.

For this toast, which was drunk with enthusiasm, James Dunuwille Esq., briefly returned thanks.

Cuda Banda Ratamahatmaya of Hewehette then rose, and courteously proposed the health of Lady Anderson and the Ladies.

His Excellency and Colonel Hawkshaw, R.E., returned thanks.

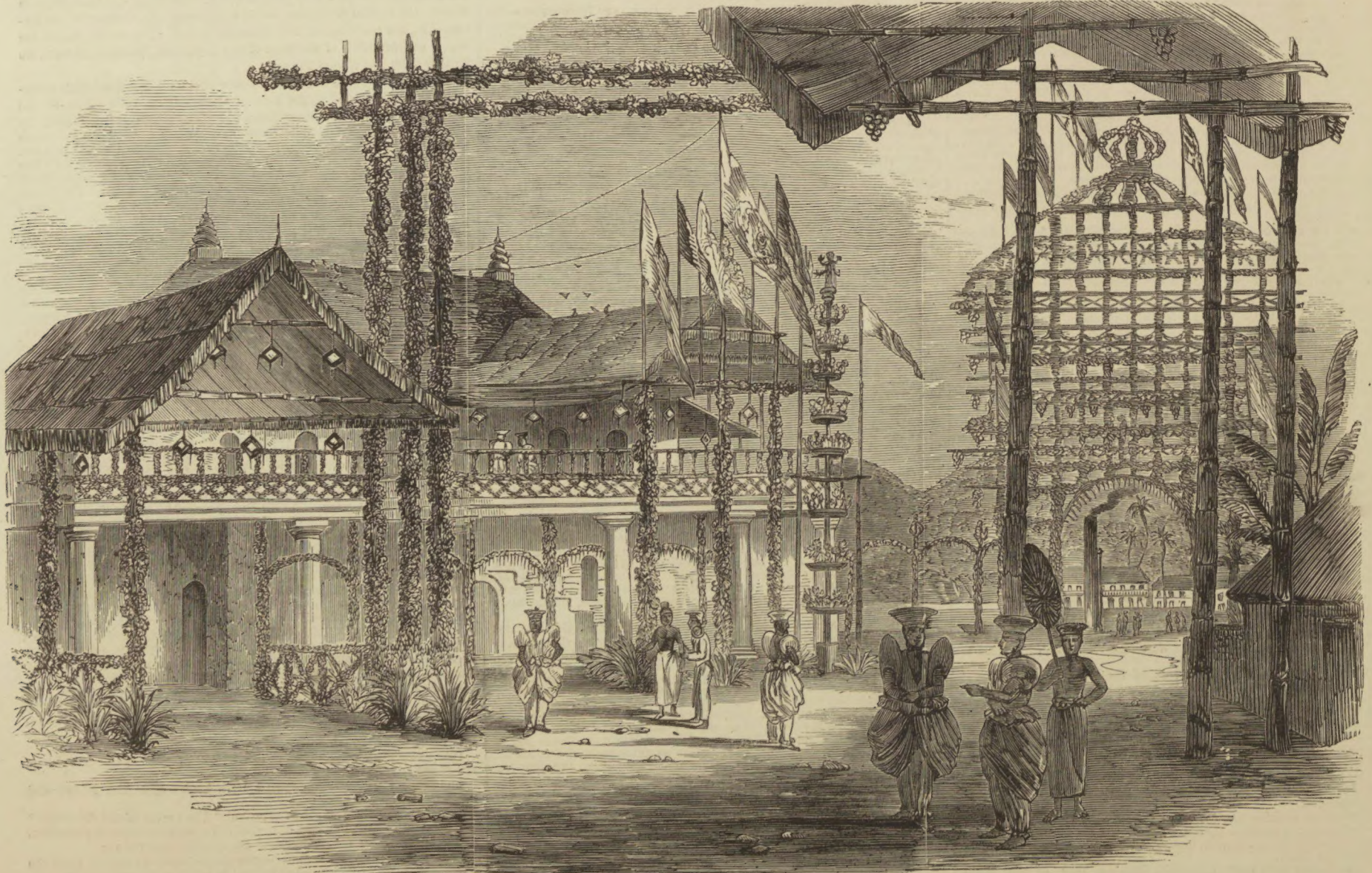
The supper having been concluded, his Excellency and Lady Anderson, with General and Mrs. Smelt, retired. Dancing was then resumed, and quadrilles, polkas, and waltzes followed each other in quick succession, and did not finally cease before the morning gun gave signal of the approach of another day.

Great praise is due to the Chiefs, and to all concerned in getting up the entertainment, for their admirable arrangements; and it is only due to the hospitable entertainers to say, that they had the will, but wanted the necessary reception rooms, to have invited every European in Kandian country. As it was, every official both in Kandy and elsewhere, besides nearly every married gentleman and his family in the Central Province and in Colombo, were invited.

The accompanying illustration, from the sketch by Mr. Hart, already referred to by our Kandian contemporary, shows the characteristic exterior decorations for this very interesting fête.

#### THE ABERDEEN CLIPPER-BUILT BARQUE "PHŒNICIAN."

THIS fine vessel has just made the quickest passage from Sydney on record, bringing with her upwards of £80,000 of Australian gold. The *Phœnician* left the colony on the 12th of November, and arrived off Plymouth on the 3d instant, thus making the passage in 83 days. Her length of cut keel is 122 feet; rake of stem, 25 feet; rake on sternpost 7 feet; extreme breadth, 27 feet 5 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet 1 inch. Sailing and carrying powers were never more happily combined than in this vessel, which has discharged 780 tons of dead weight, and invariably made such passages as have not been surpassed either by British or American-going ships. The *Sydney Herald* of the 11th November in reference to the *Phœnician* says—"This vessel will again leave this port to-morrow, for London. She sailed for London on the 9th of January, since which she has discharged and taken in two cargoes, being within ten months; and for the last three years she has made the run home under 100 days. She will probably arrive in England about the



GRAND BALL GIVEN AT KANDY TO THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.—DECORATION OF THE LIBRARY.



20th February, thus accomplishing the passage out and home, including detention of loading and discharging, in the short space of eight months and a half." The anticipations of the Sydney journalists have been more than realised, as the *Phœnician* has completed the voyage out and home to New South Wales in little more than seven months and a half.

The *Phœnician* is one of Marshall and Eridge's line of Sydney packets, and was built at Aberdeen, by Messrs. Walter Hood and Co. An Aberdeen correspondent of the *Times* supplies a statement of the previous voyages of the *Phœnician*, as also those of the *John Bunyan* (also built by Messrs. Hall and Co.), which carries the palm in the London and China trade; and expresses a hope that when the facts are duly considered, it will no longer be contended that the American clippers have any just claim to be considered the fastest sailers, or as worthy of a preference over British ships like the *Phœnician*, and others of the same build. The following are the lengths of passages made by the *Phœnician* in the London and Sydney trade:—London to Sydney in 1849, 90 days; ditto in 1850, 96 days; ditto in 1851, 1849, 90 days; ditto in 1850, 88 days; ditto in 1851, 103 days; ditto in 1852, 83 days; her last voyage being completed out and home in little more than seven months and a half. The *John Bunyan's* passages from China have been as follows:—Shanghai to London in 1849, 109 days; ditto in 1850, 99 days; ditto in 1851, 110 days; and her last passage from London to Shanghai was the quickest ever accomplished by any vessel, it having been done in 106 days against the contrary monsoon. Her outward passages from London to Anjeer in 1849 and 1851 were respectively 78 and 79 days. The *Phœnician* registers 526 tons old measure, and 478 tons new measure, and carries 780 tons of dead weight. The *John Bunyan* is burden per register 525 tons old, and 446 tons new measure, and she has invariably discharged 716 tons of tea; while the *Oriental* and other fast American clippers only carry a trifle over their register tonnage. Here, then, the British build realise the desideratum of combining fast sailing with large carrying powers, and this it is which gives them the strongest claims to preference. The owners of the *Phœnician*, we understand, have just launched another fine ship of the same build, but measuring 936 tons, being the largest ship yet built in Scotland; still larger vessels are in progress; and one has just been laid down by Messrs. Hall and Co., of Aberdeen.

#### SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A.

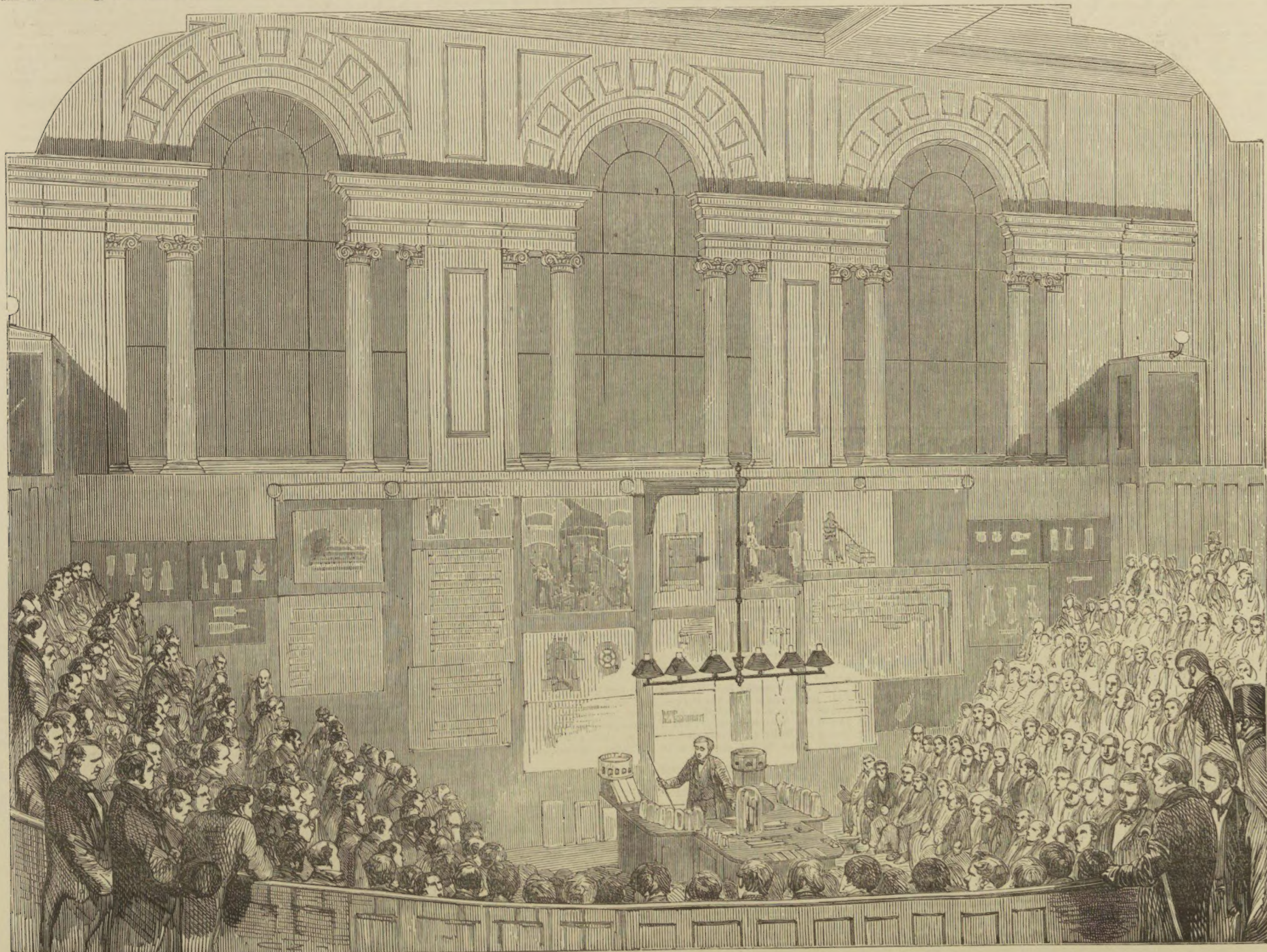
THE architect of the new Houses of Parliament, on whom, for the completion so far of his great work, her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood, was born on the 23d of May, 1795, in Bridge-street, Westminster; and it is worth mention as a curious coincidence, that his birthplace forms a part of the site of the intended outer court of the building. It may be that the Abbey so close at hand and seen so constantly gave rise to his early desire to become an architect. But from his childhood he displayed an eager taste for drawing and colouring. The walls of his room were covered with copies and designs in chalk and colour. At an early age he was sent to school in Leicestershire; and there also his pencil was the favourite occupation of his leisure hours. On his return to London he had made up his mind to be an architect, and, in accordance with his wish, was bound as an articulated pupil to Messrs. Middleton and Bailey, of Lambeth, architects, but whose actual practice was mainly surveying and land valuing, and with whom he consequently had but little

opportunity of learning his profession as a fine art. To this, above all things, he aspired. His most earnest wish was to study abroad—to learn not from mere measured drawings, but to gather ideas from the works themselves of all the masters of the art. He had not yet completed his time in Lambeth when his father died, leaving a numerous family, with but a slender inheritance. The subject of our memoir, so soon

as the period of his articles expired, received his portion; and calculating that, with the larger part of it and so as to reserve just something for his return, he could spend eighteen months on the Continent, and with no encouragement, for family and friends on all hands warned him that he was setting out to throw away his means and waste his time, he left England in the June of 1817, being then twenty-two years of age, strong in the conviction, that, in the wide school of art before him, he should find his own way to fortune. He went not for amusement, but to work. His resolution was to make the most of every hour; and he set forth, not a mere hoping dreamer but resolved to invest his patrimony in the knowledge of an art for which he knew his aptness, and of his success in which he felt assured. He was not long in any anxiety as to his studies. In Italy the beauty and expressive power of his drawings attracted the attention of an English gentleman of fortune, who was about to visit Egypt, and offered the young student of architecture to bear him free of all expense as his companion, if he in return would afford him the benefit of his pencil. It was an opportunity of visiting a new field; the offer was accepted, and Mr. Barry was, we believe, amongst the first English architects by profession who travelled in Egypt. After a considerable stay, he went back to Rome, where his studio was soon crowded with persons anxious to obtain a sight of his drawings. He then travelled into Greece, and finally, having been absent for nearly three years and a half, returned to England. He was unknown, he had no patronage to look to, no introduction to set him on his way, but fortunately he was not long left without an opportunity of proving the use he had made of his self-ventured period of travel and study. The design for a church at Brighton was thrown open to competition; he was the successful competitor, and that church, so much admired, was his first architectural work that attracted public attention. For the Manchester Institution, a building in the Grecian style, he was also the successful candidate. The latter produced him many friends in Manchester, and he subsequently built in that neighbourhood the mansion of the late Sir Thos. Potter and the Manchester Athenæum. But most beautiful of all his works, and the one which at an early period of his career served more than any other to establish his fame, was the well-known Grammar School of King Edward VI., at Birmingham, and which he gained also in open competition. In London his first work was the Travelers' Club, followed by the building, in Lincoln's-inn-fields, of the College of Surgeons, so celebrated for its museum; and then the Reform Club.

In 1834 the old Houses of Parliament were burnt. The Government threw open to competition, by public advertisement, the design for a new building. Mr. Barry was one of the competitors. In 1836 the Commissioners made their report, adjudged his design the best, and the superintendence of the work was entrusted to him. Thus, within fifteen years of his return to England, he had justified his earliest conviction of his own powers. The greatest building of the time, a work to endure and transmit the name of its architect for ages, was in his hands—given him by no Royal favour, but won, as all his other important works had been, in the open field of competition. Much time was spent in forming the coffer-dam and the extraordinary foundations which the treacherous nature of the site required. At length, in the April of 1840, the building was begun, the first stone being laid at the north-east angle by the wife of the architect. Since then the work has steadily progressed, beset, however, with many difficulties, and to no small extent retarded through changes rendered

SIR CHARLES BARRY, R.A., ARCHITECT OF THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.  
FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY CLAUDET.



MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—DR. LYON PLAYFAIR'S LECTURE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



necessary by the increasing business of Parliament and the need for accommodation in several departments different from that contemplated in the original plan. But, in spite of all difficulties, the work has so far advanced that every public portion of the building may now be said to be open. It is true the entire west *façade* to Abingdon-street is not yet erected, but two or three years will serve to complete it; and during that period it may be expected that the internal finishings of the other part will be far advanced towards completion. Even then the towers will not have reached their utmost height, as it would, for practical reasons, be far from advisable to raise such enormous masses in so brief a time. To make their stability sure, they must be piled up slowly.

On the occasion of the State opening, on the 3d inst., of the Victoria Tower and Royal gallery, and the first official occupation by the members of the House of Commons of their new chamber, her Majesty was received at the entrance by Mr. Barry, to whom she expressed her personal admiration of the magnificent building; and it was in connexion with this occasion that she was pleased to confer upon him the honour of knighthood. Other honours of an high order, in association with art, he had previously received. In 1838 he was elected an A.R.A., and in 1842 a Royal Academician; and he has also at various periods been elected a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, Imperial Academy of Russia; Academy of St. Luke's, Rome; Academy of Fine Arts, Prussia; and Academy of Fine Arts, Stockholm; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition.

Our list of his works is yet far from being complete. The new *façade* of the Board of Trade, Treasury, and Privy Council-office in Whitehall is his. He laid out Trafalgar-square, and more recently has built Bridgewater House; and besides those already named, Highden Hall, the seat of Lord Carnarvon; Trentham Hall; additions to Harewood House, Yorkshire, the residence of Lord Harewood; Duncumb Park, the seat of Lord Feversham; Dunrobin Castle, Kullandshire, and Cheddley House, Maidenhead, seats of the Duke of Sutherland; Riddington, Oxfordshire, the seat of Mr. Ricardo; and Shrubland Hall, Ipswich, the residence of Sir William Fowler Middleton, Bart., where the alterations are still in progress; and Gawthorpe Hall, Lancashire, the seat of Sir Thomas Kay Shuttleworth, are all works of his; and last, it merits mention, that the beautiful transept of the Crystal Palace was of his suggestion. Our portrait is from a Daguerreotype by Claudet.

### THE MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

Though numerous endeavours have been made to communicate scientific instruction to artisans by way of lectures, they have generally failed from their desultory nature, arising from the attempt to embrace too many classes of society in Mechanics' Institutions. The varied tastes of mixed classes in these cases compelled a change in the character of the instruction; and an incongruous mixture of lectures on music, literature, art, and science convinced the artisan that his amusement more than his advancement in knowledge was cared for. In addition to this cause of failure, it is well known that artisans do not willingly mix with those who, by being richer, are better dressed than themselves. The directors and professors of the Government School of Mines have endeavoured to profit by the experience of the past; and, in instituting a series of lectures illustrating the collections of the Museum of Practical Geology, they have limited the attendance strictly to working men and to the matriculated students of the institution.

A register was opened, in which the occupation of each artisan who applied for admission to the course of lectures was enrolled; the fee charged for registration for six lectures being 6d. The demand by working men for admission to the course has been far more numerous than it was possible to grant, from the limited size of the theatre; and the disappointment of those who were too late in their application has been so great, that the professors have advertised a repetition of the course. The subjects chosen for the first series of lectures are—"Glass," by Dr. L. Playfair; "The Reason why Fossils are collected and Exhibited," by Professor Forbes; "Photography and its Applications," by Professor Robert Hunt; "Explanation of Geological Maps," by Professor Ramsay; "The Occurrence of Metals in Nature," by Professor Smythe; and "Iron," by Dr. Percy.

The first of these lectures, that on Glass, by Dr. Lyon Playfair, was given on the evening of Monday week, and is illustrated by our Artists upon the preceding page. The theatre was crowded by a most attentive audience; and we were much gratified to observe that many of the working men had brought with them pencils and paper, and were busily taking notes throughout the lecture; thus showing that they rightly understood the object—to give them instruction, and not merely amusement.

We regret that our limits will not allow us to do more than glance at the leading points of Dr. Lyon Playfair's very interesting lecture, commencing with a few details of the history of glass; then passing to its chemistry, and next individualising the various branches of glass in manufactures, treating separately of each. Dr. Playfair next, by the aid of numerous models of furnaces and tools, proceeded to explain the different manipulative stages in the glass manufacture, all of which could scarcely be explained without the aid of diagrams. The lecturer concluded by some appropriate remarks on the influence possessed by science in ameliorating the condition and elevating the social position of man. Without glass, the truths of Astronomy would have been almost hidden from our scrutiny; and chemistry as a science would not have existed.

### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

**ROBBERY FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—On Tuesday, Charles Pickering, a man of highly respectable appearance, was convicted by Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge, and the other magistrates at Clerkenwell Sessions, of having stolen 240 printed plates, the property of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell and the other trustees of the British Museum. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the indictment. Mr. Bright Smith, a magistrate of the county of Sussex, stated that the prisoner had been tutor to his children for the last two or three years. He was a man of the greatest accomplishments, and he had every confidence in him. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

On Monday, in the case of Bogue v. Houlston, an application was made to Vice-Chancellor Parker, on behalf of the plaintiff, the bookseller and publisher, of Fleet-street, for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Thomas Houlston and John Stoneman, publishers, in Paternoster-row, from printing or publishing a book entitled "Story Books for Young People by Anna Mary," the "Comical History and Tragical End of Reynard the Fox," or any other book or publication containing any article, print, or engraving in a certain book entitled "The Comical Creatures from Wirtemberg," including the "History of Reynard the Fox," with twenty illustrations, drawn from the stuffed animals contributed by Hermann Plouquet, of Stuttgart, in Wirtemberg, in the Great Exhibition, wherein copyright existed and belonged to the plaintiff. It was stated in support of the application that the letterpress of the story of "Reynard the Fox" was merely a translation from the German, which had been published nearly a century ago, and the copyright was not claimed on that, but only in the drawings and the titles at the foot of them, which, it was alleged, had been copied into the defendants' book. "The Story Book for Young People." The representations of the figures and groups, it was said, were merely colourably altered. The plaintiff had registered the book under the 18th section of the Copyright Act. For the defendants, it was contended that the objects in the Exhibition were intended for all, and the defendants' prints were merely representations of those objects, with some accidental coincidences in the minor details, which did not materially increase the value. Mr. Philip, the bookseller and publisher in Fleet-street, for whom the defendants had published the work, had paid a considerable sum of money (£350) to artists to attend the Exhibition and copy what was interesting, and amongst others the "Comical Creatures," and he denied by affidavit that he had ever seen the plaintiff's book until after the sketches and impressions in question had been handed to him by the artists employed. The Vice-Chancellor said that the plaintiff would be entitled to the injunction if his legal right to the copyright could be established. He would, however, give judgment in a few days.

**THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.**—The employers who have opened their shops at Manchester report that a fair proportion of hands have gone in on the new terms, and some have got their full complement of engineers and mechanics. The police returns give only one establishment out of the whole forty-six as closed entirely, and the number of operatives now at work, as compared with the month preceding the strike, at 2986 against 6164.

**THE LATE POET LAUREATE.**—It is proposed to raise by subscription a fund for a stained glass east window in Cokermonth Church, and a "memorial" transept window in honour of the late W. Wordsworth, Esq. poet laureate, who was a native of Cokermonth, and received there the early portion of his education.

**ACCURACY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—The Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company were sued for 164 dollars damages, in consequence of their having substituted the words "sixty-six" for "fifty-six," in an order for a transaction in oats. In summing up, the Judge dwelt upon the fact that telegraphic messages were liable to be perverted by derangement of the wires from atmospheric causes, for which the company could not be held answerable; he also pointed out that the message in question had consisted of a string of abbreviations which rendered it wholly impossible for the operator to understand it, or to form an idea on behalf of the company of the extent of responsibility attempted to be thrown upon him. Under these circumstances the value of the message was held to be inappreciable, but judgment was given for the plaintiff to the amount of 3 dols. 50 c. (the price of the message), together with the costs of the court.

On Tuesday a number of new and well-appointed omnibuses commenced running between the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway and the Great Northern station at King's-cross. The fare is 2d. for the entire distance.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

##### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

In reply to the Earl of Ellenborough, the Marquis of Lansdowne said it was the intention of the Government to propose committees in both Houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining information previous to the termination of the interest of the East India Company in the revenues and territories of India. The noble Marquis also stated that an armament had been sent to Rangoon in order to demand redress from the King of Ava, for injuries inflicted upon British traders in his territory; and, in his opinion, all who were concerned in that expedition had satisfactorily performed their duty.

##### SHIP ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.—THE "MEGERA."

The Duke of Montrose called attention to the case of the steam frigate *Megara*, in which the troops intended for the Kafir war were shipped to the Cape, severely reflecting on the conduct of the captain of the vessel and of the Admiralty, in having neglected to provide more room and better accommodation for the troops during their voyage.

The Earl of Minto defended the Admiralty, insisting that proper arrangements had been made for the comfort and convenience of the troops during the voyage.

After some observations from the Earl of Ellenborough, the Duke of Northumberland, and Earl Grey in reply, the matter dropped.

The Bill for the abolition of the office of Secretary of Bankruptcy was read a third time and passed.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

##### NEW MEMBER.

Mr. W. E. DUNCOMBE took the oaths and his seat for East Retford.

##### THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER.

Mr. F. MAULE gave notice, that on Friday, the 27th instant he will move the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the East India Company.

##### CALLING OUT A LOCAL MILITIA.—THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on the Local Militia Acts,

Lord J. Russell said, that in 1848 he had made a proposition to Parliament that the local militia of the kingdom should be placed upon a more permanent footing; but, unfortunately, it was connected with a proposition for increased taxation, which was so unacceptable that the Government was compelled to give up the project. He now again brought forward the scheme, and he hoped the House would receive it with more favour. He did not make the proposition because our relations with foreign powers were such as to cause alarm, but a country like this should not be without means of defence in the event of any aggression on our colonies or on our own coasts; besides which, we should have a reserve for the army in time of war, or in case we should be called upon by any of our treaties to defend Portugal, or any country having similar claims upon us. Independent of these considerations, it was to be remembered that the changes in the navigation of the seas, by the introduction of steam, had tended to render us less secure from invasion than we had hitherto been; and it was to be borne in mind that a militia force had always been deemed a wise and constitutional means of self-defence. With respect to the amount of naval and military force which it was proposed to keep up, he would leave it to his right hon. friend at the head of the Admiralty to state the former when bringing forward the navy estimates; but with respect to the army he proposed that it should only be increased by 4000 men, and 1000 for the artillery service—a force less than had been already sent out to the Cape of Good Hope. The proposal which he meant to submit to the House was the establishment of a local militia, the officers of which should be appointed—two-thirds by the lord-lieutenant of the county and one-third by the Crown. In the first year all persons between the ages of 20 and 23 would have to be balloted for, and it was estimated that this would give 80,000 men. In subsequent years the ballot would be confined to those between 20 and 21, which would give 30,000 men. He proposed that one-fifth only should be balloted for, and that one-tenth of the remainder should be formed into a reserve to make up those who might have valid excuses for not serving. It was also proposed that volunteers should be received, and that their term of service should be one year less than that of those balloted for, namely, for four years only, but that under certain circumstances they might be required to serve from six to twelve months longer. He proposed that the militia should be called out for 28 days in the first year, and for 14 days in the subsequent years, but it would not be necessary that those days should be consecutive. The total expense would be about £200,000.

In answer to Mr. Reynolds, Lord J. Russell said he meant to bring in one bill for England and Wales; another bill would be required for Scotland in case of its being found necessary to extend the measure to that country. He did not mean to raise a local militia in Ireland.

Mr. REYNOLDS did not know whether the exemption of Ireland was intended as a boon or a compliment. (Laughter.) He could not certainly accept it as a compliment; and certainly if there were need of a local militia in England, there was still greater need in Ireland, where the coasts were more exposed to danger.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked in what manner the force was to be distributed throughout the country with respect to locality?

Lord J. Russell replied, in counties. They could not be taken out of their counties without their own consent, except in case of invasion or immediate danger.

Mr. HUME condemned the whole scheme as unnecessary and expensive, and said he would divide the House upon it.

Colonel THOMPSON thought that public opinion was in favour of placing the country in a proper state of defence.

After some remarks from Colonel SIBTHORP, Sir H. VERNY was of opinion that the forces proposed to be established would not be found available; and if they were to have a force at all, it should be an efficient one.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL hoped the noble Lord would reconsider his proposition as regarded the application of the measure to Ireland.

Mr. CORDEW contended that we had ample means of defence if they were properly applied. Indeed our expenditure in this way was lavish beyond conception, for we had expended, since the close of the war, no less than two hundred and fifty millions of money on our navy. If they were really afraid of invasion, the Admiralty should recall the ships on foreign service; but without even doing that, there were ships at home quite sufficient to insure us against an invasion. He hoped the noble Lord would not press the measure forward until the country should have time to pronounce an opinion upon it.

Lord PALMERSTON did not think there was any immediate danger of war; but as long ago as 1846 he had, upon general principles, urged upon the noble Lord at the head of the Government the necessity of placing the country in a less defenceless position than that in which it had been for years. We had political interests beyond our own shores, which, besides our commercial interests, called for the maintenance of something like an armament. The navy of this country he believed to be in a most efficient state; but it would be madness for a great country like this to rely upon its navy alone. We should have armed men to meet armed men, should an invading enemy effect a landing on our island. The bill, however, was too complicated, and he would suggest the regular militia as the standard by which it should be framed.

Mr. F. MAULE said that the regular militia might serve by substitute; and if they resorted to, that it was quite possible they might have five or six thousand substitutes during the drill for the whole militia of the kingdom.

Mr. NEWBATE supported the principles of the bill.

Mr. E. B. ROUSE said, if they did not extend this bill to Ireland it would be equivalent to giving notice to all foreign nations that Ireland was not to be trusted, and that it was the best place to land in.

Lord J. Russell said that this bill could not be applied to Ireland; but it did not follow that there was not to be a bill also for Ireland. Indeed, if there should be a bill for Scotland, there would also be one for Ireland; for there was not the slightest foundation for saying that Ireland was to be distrusted.

Captain HARRIS supported the bill.

Sir G. HERBERT approved of establishing a militia force, but thought it would be better to resort to the regular militia.

Sir G. GREY said that a local militia was essentially a force for the purposes of defence; whereas the regular militia might be used for purposes of aggression. To embody the latter, therefore, would be more likely to create jealousy in foreign countries than calling into existence a local militia.

After a few observations from Mr. K. SKYMER, Mr. B. OSBORNE said that if a foreign army should land in Ireland, he would feel perfectly confident that the Irish police force would give a very excellent account of it.

After some remarks from Mr. TRELLAWNY and Mr. ALCOCK, Mr. HUME said all this was the result of panic, and the present scheme was nothing less than a conscription against one class of persons—the class between 20 and 23. This was unfair; for, if such a force were necessary, they should have a fair ballot for all persons between the ages of 20 and 45.

After some further discussion, in which Captain SCOBELL and Mr. ANSTAY took part, The resolution on which to found the bill was agreed to, and the House resumed.

##### SUITORS IN CHANCERY BILL.

This bill, the object of which is to abolish fees to certain officers of the court, and at the same time give a power to the Lord Chancellor to issue stamps from the Stamp-office to supply the place of those fees, was read a second time.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Graham, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said it was not true that the Lord Chancellor had expressed great doubts as to the propriety of abolishing the Masters'-office.

##### DISFRANCHISEMENT OF ST. ALBAN'S.

Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of St. Alban's, after a smart discussion, in the course of which a charge of insincerity in their expressed wishes to put an end to bribery was made by Lord CLAUD HAMILTON against the Ministerial side of the House, which was met by Mr. ROEBUCK by a declaration of his own innocence of any such practices, and that his elections had not cost him one farthing. As to connecting him with Mr. Coppock and his transactions with the Reform Club, he could only say he was a member of the Reform Club, but he never went there.

In reply to questions from Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Spooner, Sir G.

GREY said that he was not aware that offices under Government had been given to certain parties connected with St. Alban's, with a view to influence the elections; but if in the evidence such a fact was sworn to, he had no reason to doubt it, but he was wholly ignorant of the matter.

Mr. BELL, in defending his own conduct, admitted that he had committed one great error in ever having gone down to St. Alban's at all. The hon. gentleman made some amusing reference to the proceedings prior to and during the election, which drew repeated roars of laughter from the House. He could not offer any defence for the borough, but he must say that the evidence taken clearly showed that nearly all the boroughs of England were in the same state, and it was, therefore, hard that St. Alban's should be disfranchised as a scape-goat for all the rest.

Mr. REPTON admitted the report of the Commissioners was perfectly just. He had, on his second election, determined that he would not allow bribery to be practised, but in spite of all his efforts he had no doubt it had taken place. About ten days after the election large bills were brought to him, which he was advised he was not liable to pay; but he thought he was in honour, and he accordingly did pay them, at the same time declaring that he would never again be a candidate for St. Alban's.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, as the evidence showed that Mr. Coppock had intimidated that he had the power of dispensing some of the patronage of the Crown at St. Alban's, he would move, as an amendment to the motion, that Sir G. Grey and the Attorney-General should bring in the bill, "that Mr. Coppock be called to be examined at the bar of the House."

Lord C. HAMILTON seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY deprecated such a course of proceeding, when no notice whatever had been given on the subject.

Mr. ROEBUCK said he would withdraw the motion if the right hon. gentleman would not oppose it when he should bring it forward.

Sir G. GREY complained that the hon. and learned gentleman was not treating him fairly.

Mr. HAYTER said, that, as far as he knew, the Government had nothing to do with Mr. Coppock with respect to the election for St. Alban's.

Mr. DISRAELI quoted a passage from the report of the Sudbury case, which went to show that the practice complained of dated as far back as that period, and was, therefore, worthy of inquiry.

Mr. ROEBUCK then withdrew his amendment, and gave notice that he would renew it on the second reading of the bill.

On the motion of the LORD-ADVOCATE, leave was given to bring in bills to alter and amend certain provisions in the laws relating to the number and election of magistrates and councillors in the burghs of Scotland, to amend the law of evidence in Scotland, and to abolish tests in the Scotch universities.

Mr. CONNOLLY obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the Irish fisheries.

On the motion of Mr. BOUVIER leave was given to bring in the Annual Inclosure Bill, and it was subsequently introduced by the hon. member.

On the motion of Sir W. JOLLIFFE the following committee on preserved meats (navy) was nominated:—Sir W. Jolliffe, Sir F. Baring, Colonel Chatterton, Admiral Stewart, Admiral Bowles, Mr. Alderman Humphery, Lord C. Hamilton, Mr. Fordyce, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Strutt, Viscount Newport, Mr. A. Hastie, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Bunbury, and Mr. Gwyn.

Adjourned at twenty-five minutes to twelve o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

##### PEERS' OATHS.—OBJECTION TO THE OATH OF SUPREMACY.

On the opening of the gallery, at five o'clock, their Lordships were found to be just concluding a discussion, arising out of the Earl of Clancarty appearing at the table to be sworn, in conformity with an announcement which his Lordship had made by letter to the Lord Chancellor of his Lordship's intention to be sworn as a Peer of Parliament, notwithstanding his persevering in his objection to take the Oath of Supremacy, in which he is called on to swear that the Pope "hath no jurisdiction, power, or authority within this realm." This oath his Lordship declared he could not conscientiously take.

[As the discussion took place with closed doors, the papers are indebted for the following brief notices of it to a noble Lord who was present.]

The Earl of CLANCARTY appeared at the table, and stated that, in accordance with a communication he had made to the Lord Chancellor, he now presented himself to be sworn; adding, that although he retained the objections he had expressed at different times by petition to their Lordships' House to taking the oath of supremacy, yet, being desirous of resuming his place in the House, as he was unable, as a member of the reformed part of the Catholic Church, conscientiously to take that oath, he was ready, if legally permitted to do so, to take the oath prescribed for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, which he considered unobjectionable.

Lord CAMPBELL, the LORD CHANCELLOR, and Lord BROUGHAM expressed their opinions that this proposal could not be entertained.

The Earl of CLANCARTY then referred to the standing order of the House, providing that no oath should be imposed by a bill or otherwise upon the Peers, with a penalty, in case of refusal, to lose their places and votes in Parliament, or liberty of debate therein; and stated that he was willing, although retaining objections to the oath taken in its grammatical sense, to take and subscribe it *secundum sensum imponentis*, if he was informed authoritatively by the House that was the sense in which they imposed the oath.

Lord CAMPBELL and Lord BROUGHAM considered that the House could not give a legislative exposition of the meaning of the oath, which could only be done by a bill in Parliament.

The Duke of WELLINGTON inquired whether Lord Clancarty had ever been sworn.

The Earl of CLANCARTY replied, that he had not taken the oaths in the present Parliament.

The Duke of WELLINGTON considered, in that case, that it was most irregular, and contrary to all the rules and forms of the House, that Lord Clancarty should be allowed to address them.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed his opinion that all that was intended by the oath was to deny the legal power of the Pope.

The Earl of WICKLOW conceived that no Protestant peer could take the oath of supremacy without a mental reservation, and stated that he knew noble Lords who had taken that oath with a mental reservation. There was no clause in this oath—as was the case in the oath of abjuration—requiring that it should be taken without any mental reservation; and therefore Peers were enabled to take it with such reservation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his opinion in accordance with that of Lord Campbell, and observed that the question was entirely one of law.

The Earl of Clancarty then retired from the House.

##### RIBBON OUTRAGES.

The Earl of RODEN called attention to the state of the disturbed districts in Ireland, and moved for returns relating to the recent Ribbon outrages in Monaghan, Armagh, Louth, and Down, in the north of Ireland.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE consented to produce the required information, and added that the Government were fully alive to the importance of the subject. It was not intended, however, to call for any special powers before the ensuing assizes.

##### HOSTILITIES AT LAGO3.

Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to some observations from Viscount Canning, said he had no objection to produce all the information possessed by the Government with respect to the action at Lagos.

##### COUNTY COURTS.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill, after considerable discussion, passed through committee.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

##### STAMP DUTY ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. M. GIBSON presented a petition from Mr. John Gardener, of Wisbeach, who stated that in the month of August, 1845, he brought out a monthly paper, called the *Wisbeach Advertiser*, without a stamp; that he had been written to by the Board of Inland Revenue, informing him that he had incurred heavy penalties for so doing; that since the recent decision in the Court of Exchequer, by which it was ruled that monthly periodicals were not liable to stamp duty, the petitioner resumed his establishment, and again published the *Wisbeach Advertiser* without a stamp. He, however, received another communication from the Board of Inland Revenue, in informing him that, under another statute—namely, the 60th Geo. 3, cap. 9, his publication was illegal, on the ground, as he supposed, of having published it in the middle of the month. The petitioner prayed the House to adopt some means of ascertaining correctly what the law relative to such publications really was. Mr. M. Gibson then gave notice of his intention, on that day fortnight, to bring on a motion in reference to the duties upon newspapers, &c.

##### THE MILITIA BILL.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice, that, on the next stage of the New Militia Bill, he would move the omission of the word "local" (as applying to the militia), so that, in the event of a war, the force to be raised might be available for the general defence of the United Kingdom. (Loud cheering followed this announcement.)

##### SAVINGS-BANKS.

Mr. HENRY HERBERT, in a speech of some length, moved a resolution to the effect that the House had seen with regret the continued neglect of Government to fulfil their promise of introducing a bill for the regulation of savings-banks.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER denied the imputed neglect, sketched the history of the attempted legislation on the subject, and dwelt upon the difficulties in its way. But he said that investigations were going on; a new comptroller of the National Debt-office had been devoting much attention to these banks; many communications had been made with gentlemen interested in the question, and he hoped during the session to be able to introduce a bill which there would be a reasonable prospect of passing into a law. He did not think he deserved the vote of censure implied by the motion.

After observations by Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Poulett Scrope, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Henry Gratian, and Sir H. Willoughby,

Mr. DISRAELI said that Mr. Herbert had done good service in calling attention to the subject; but, after what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, advised Mr. Herbert to withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

##### INVESTMENTS BY THE POOR.

Mr. SLANEY moved the appointment of a standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider, suggest, and report, from time to time, measures to re-ove



legal and other obstacles which impede the investments and industry of the humbler classes.

Mr. LABOUCHERE did not think it would be advisable to encourage the humbler classes to make investments in speculative concerns, which generally carried with them a degree of insecurity commensurate with the benefits they were expected to produce. He could not agree to the motion of his hon. friend, but he would inform him that it was the intention of the Government to issue a commission to inquire into the laws of partnership, with a view to their improvement.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. CORDEN advocated the necessity of adopting a system of limited liability. Its effect would be to induce the parties possessing capital to diffuse it by becoming partners to a certain extent with young men of skill and industry, but who require capital to turn that skill and industry to account.

Mr. F. BARKING expressed some fears that the establishment of a system of limited responsibility might give rise to the formation of great trading companies, which might have the effect of underselling and crushing the small tradesmen.

Mr. SLANEY ultimately withdrew his motion.

#### THE DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of the duty on carriages.

The motion was opposed by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER; and on a division was rejected by a majority of 35—the numbers being 24 for, and 59 against.

#### STAMP DUTY ON RECEIPTS.

Mr. HEADLAM moved a resolution to the effect that it was the opinion of the House that the present stamp duty on receipts should be abolished.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion; and on a division there appeared—For the motion, 28; against it, 61: majority, 33. The motion was therefore lost.

#### MAIL CONTRACTS (AUSTRALIA).

Mr. FRENCH moved for copies of the contract entered into with Mr. Walton for the carriage of the mails to Australia; and of the contract for the carriage of the mails to the West Indies and the Brazils, and of the tender made by the East India Company for the performance of these services. He found, upon inquiry, that the contract had not been completed by the Admiralty, having been made conditional to Mr. Walton getting a company together. No security had been taken by the Admiralty. The recommendation of the committee of last session had been disregarded; for the Admiralty intended to run only a mail once every two months from India to Australia, instead of from the Cape, the most suitable route for emigrants. Other offers had been made to the Admiralty, by companies possessed of funds and vessels; but that made by Mr. Walton had been accepted, whose company was yet unformed, and who was very unlikely to complete his arrangements by the 31st of April, when the mail service was to begin. If the Admiralty entered into this, they should have ascertained whether there was a provision of coal; for he believed, if any vessel, began the voyage on 31st April, they must stop at the Cape for want of coal. It would appear by the papers he moved for, that £200,000 a year of the public money had been unnecessarily spent on the West India Steam-packet Company for the last twenty years. With regard to the West India and Brazil service, he understood that an offer had been made to perform for £80,000 a year that which now cost £250,000.

Mr. COWPER thought that if the hon. gentleman knew more of the subject, he would not have made the statements he had. In the first place he had spoken of a conditional contract with Mr. Walton; but the fact was, the tender had been accepted some time ago, and the articles of agreement framed; but they had not been agreed to; the contract, therefore, was not legally executed; but when it was, the Admiralty would produce it. As to the statement that there was no company in existence, the fact was the company had applied for their charter to the Board of Trade, which was ready to grant it, and was at least provisionally registered, and they had bought two screw vessels of great speed. As to the offer to perform for £80,000 a year a service which now cost £250,000, he (Mr. Cowper) had never heard of it, and when the returns were granted it would be found to be a mistake. With regard to the contract for the Australian mails, the Admiralty had accepted the lowest tender, and given every facility for the execution of the contract.

The motion was then agreed to.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM BILL (IRELAND).

This bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the 27th.

#### PARLIAMENTARY REFORM (SCOTLAND) BILL.

This bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday, the 27th.

#### THE LAW OF EVIDENCE (SCOTLAND) BILL.

This bill was brought in and read a first time; and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to half-past five o'clock.

The County Rates Bill (the object of which is to consolidate all the laws on the subject and remove their defects) was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. FRESHFIELD.

The Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, the object of which is to restrict within certain limits the number of public-houses in Scotland, was read a second time, after a division on Mr. Hume's amendment of "that day six months," the numbers being—For the second reading, 123; against it, 67: majority, 56. The Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill was read a second time.

Mr. BAILEY, in the momentary absence of Mr. M. Gibson, moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill.

Sir J. PEARSON said his objections to this measure had undergone no alteration whatever, although several of its provisions were different from those of the former bill. The present bill on the Constitution of the County Boards took no account whatever of the magistracy. The subject was one of such importance that it should be taken up by the Government; and, under these circumstances, he moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. ROBERT PALMER charged the right hon. gentleman with unfairness in making such material changes in the bill.

Mr. M. GIBSON defended himself from the charge of unfairness, contending that there was no alteration whatever in the principle of the bill; and that, as to the details, as he was the party bringing in the bill, he felt himself at liberty to make those details in accordance with his own views, leaving the House to adopt or reject them, as it might think proper.

Sir G. GREY admitted the right of his right hon. friend to shape the bill as he pleased, but if he made material alterations in it from the provisions contained in the bill of last session, those who voted for that bill were not bound by that vote, but must be at perfect liberty to judge as to whether they would support the measure now before them according to its present aspect. In his opinion the alterations were so extensive, and many of them so objectionable, that he could not support the second reading of the bill, believing that suffering it to go further could lead to no practical result.

Mr. BAILEY supported the bill.

After some observations from Mr. Deedes, Mr. Hume, Mr. Henley, Mr. Barrow, and other hon. members,

The House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 63; against it, 130: majority, 67.

The bill was consequently lost.

The Copyright Amendment Bill was read a first time.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

##### EXPORT OF GUNPOWDER TO THE KAFFIRS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he had received a letter from Messrs. Walton and Bushel, stating, in reply to an assertion made in that House, that though they had exported gunpowder to the Cape of Good Hope, they were utterly ignorant of its ultimate destination and use. They expressed their horror at being supposed guilty of knowingly selling gunpowder to the enemies of the Queen. They declared that such was not the fact, and that they would take every precaution against any further supply passing from their hands to those of the Kaffirs.

##### PETITION OF MR. JAMES HAMILTON STORY.

The Earl of EXETER presented a petition from this gentleman, praying for leave to introduce a bill to repeal a portion of the act passed in 1804 relating to the Montgomery estate in Ireland, and moved that the petition be referred to two English Judges, for the purpose of obtaining their report.

The petition, being considered informally, was withdrawn.

#### INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained of the conduct of the Government in referring him to a committee of that House for the information he had asked on a former night, in reference to certain transactions in India, when the Government themselves should have been prepared to afford it to him. He hoped that the noble Marquis at all events would produce the papers relative to his own recall.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was quite willing to do so, but the most important of these papers had been carried away by the Earl of Ripon, under the idea that they were private.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH expressed his astonishment and indignation at this circumstance, declaring that these documents could not be considered anything else but public documents.

It was ultimately arranged that these papers should be produced if the committee required them.

The subject then dropped.

After some discussion, the report upon the County Courts Extension Bill was agreed to.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

##### CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to Mr. T. DUNCAN, Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not then prepared to state what the intentions of the Government were in respect to the Crystal Palace.

##### COLONEL OUTRAM.

In reply to Lord Jocelyn, Mr. FOX MAULE said that the India Board had received a despatch from Bombay concerning the dismissal of Colonel Outram, but the circumstances of such dismissal were not stated.

#### THE ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION WITNESSES.

The SERJEANT-AT-ARMS informed the House that he had been served with a notice of action in the Court of Exchequer, at the suit of William Lines, one of the witnesses in the St. Alban's election petition, and on the 17th with a notice of action, to which he was required to plead in four days.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the matter was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow (Friday).

#### THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND AND THE "WORLD" NEWSPAPER.—VOLE OF WANT OF CONFIDENCE.

Lord NAAS, in a very crowded House, rose to move the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, the transactions which appear recently to have taken place between the Irish Government and the editor of a Dublin newspaper are of a nature to weaken the authority of the Executive, and to reflect discredit on the administration of public affairs." The noble Lord entered at great length into the details of the proceedings, which were given to the public at the recent trial of Birch v. Sir William Somerville, the chief Secretary for Ireland, for the recovery of large sums of money alleged by Birch to be due to him by Lord Clarendon and the Government of Ireland for services rendered by him, in the columns of his newspaper, to the cause of law and order, in 1843 and 1849, when rebellious doctrines were promulgated by several organs of the press in Ireland. The noble Lord stigmatised the conduct of the Government as degrading to the character of the executive of the country, in squandering the public money by hiring the services of a writer whose antecedents showed him to be a man of disreputable character, and he called upon the House to affirm the seal of its condemnation and censure upon such conduct.

Lord J. RUSSELL defended the conduct of the Government from the imputations sought to be cast upon it by the noble Lord. The difficulties and dangers of the period were such as to render it necessary for the Government not to throw away any chances of defending law and order which were presented. The course taken by the noble Lord on the present occasion was certainly not very dignified or manly. It was as if a noble vessel, having been tossed on the ocean in a storm, and in danger of wreck, were saved by the skill and gallantry of the captain; and, when she was entering the harbour in safety, a passenger who had taken no part in the struggle with difficulty crept out of the hold, where he had lain in safety, and said, "Stop, I must investigate all this. I must see what was the conduct of the captain and crew during the storm; and if I find one man of the crew not what I think he ought to be, I will disregard all the services of crew and captain." The conduct of the noble Lord was something analogous to that of such a passenger, and he trusted the House would refuse its sanction to such a course.

Mr. DISRAELI said that the speech of Lord J. Russell was ingenious sophistry, for it was as much as to say that rebellion was to be put down by whatever means were comestable, and then an appeal should be made to the country for a verdict of approval. Such a course could not be maintained, either on the ground of morality or good policy.

Mr. MOORE said the people of Ireland looked to their decision upon this question with the greatest anxiety. The noble Lord could only avoid the real question by asserting that this was a party motion. This he (Mr. Moore) denied. It was a motion involving misconduct in the Queen's representatives which it was impossible to justify.

Mr. E. B. KOCHE opposed the motion, because if carried it would have the effect of turning out the Government; and of placing a party in office that would not only throw over the Reform Bill, but would enforce the penalties under the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

Col. SMITHSON supported the motion.

Dr. POWER spoke in opposition to it.

Mr. NEWDEGATE could not refuse to condemn conduct which had been practically condemned by the Government itself.

Colonel THOMPSON said, the question appeared to him to be, whether he would take part with a convicted liar or his victim. He had no difficulty in siding with Lord Clarendon.

Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON said that though it appeared to him to be a high privilege to know Lord Clarendon in private life, yet he felt bound to vote for the motion, which cast a censure upon one act only of his public career, which he would only regard as a grave error.

Sir D. NORREY justified the conduct of Lord Clarendon.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the conduct of Lord Clarendon, who would have been much more to blame if in the critical circumstances in which the country was placed he had rejected the offer of the proprietor of the *World* newspaper.

Lord NAAS briefly replied; after which the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	..	..	..	..	137
Against it	..	..	..	..	229

Majority in favour of the Government .. .. 92

Adjourned.

#### THE TACTICS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY ON THE REFORM BILL.

The *Morning Herald* of Tuesday makes the following announcement on this subject:—

A numerous meeting of members of the House of Commons took place yesterday (Monday), at the Earl of Derby's residence in St. James's square, when the course to be pursued by the Protectionist party on Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill was discussed. Lord Derby made a powerful speech, in which he stated, that, in his opinion, a most decided opposition should be made to the second reading of the bill, on the ground that the Reform Bill of 1832 had settled the preponderance of the aristocratic and democratic powers of the Constitution, and had at the time been accepted as a settlement of the question of reform in the House of Commons; and that, although he admitted there were many defects in that bill, which he was not unwilling should be amended, yet that the present measure would entirely upset the balance of these powers, and add greatly to the democratic party; that he was, therefore, decidedly adverse to the measure, and recommended that it should be opposed as strongly as possible. They might, perhaps, be beaten in the contest; but, at all events, they would have done their duty to the Throne and the country. The noble Earl's observations were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and a resolution to oppose the second reading of the bill was carried with only one dissentient voice.

The following members were present:—The Hon. J. Maxwell, Mr. J. Renton, Mr. J. Farner, Captain Archibald, Colonel Chatterton, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. W. Forbes, Mr. J. Doad, Mr. J. M. Gaskel, Hon. O. Duncumb, Sir A. Brooke, Viscount Mandeville, Mr. A. Stafford, Lord Osmolton, Lord Newport, Mr. B. Baldwin, Mr. T. Collins, Hon. E. Yorke, Captain Rashout, Lord John Manners, Mr. J. W. E. Drax, Mr. C. Moody, Viscount Lewisham, Mr. Thomas Baring, Lord G. Manners, Captain Lowther, Captain Bateson, Lord C. Manners, Mr. Mansell, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. E. Badock, Mr. W. Beresford, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. H. Gwyn, Mr. Fuller, Colonel Forester, Mr. T. Hooker, Mr. K. Seymour, Mr. F. Mackenzie, Mr. G. Arkwright, Mr. S. L. Fox, Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. H. Barrow, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir R. G. Booth, Captain Bunbury, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. R. C. Hildyard, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Hodgson, Hon. W. Knox, Mr. Halsey, Mr. N. Newdegate, Mr. G. C. Di Pre, Mr. G. Hudon, Sir A. Hallard, Captain Vyse, Lord Brooke, Mr. J. Napier, Mr. Haldewell, Sir A. Campbell, Sir J. Hope, Sir George Tyler, Hon. Captain Harris, Mr. J. Mahings, Mr. T. Conolly, Mr. W. Deedes, Mr. H. Baillie, Captain Boldero, Mr. J. Best, Mr. E. Wodehouse, Colonel Hall, Sir W. Galloway, Mr. O. Morgan, Captain W. R. Gore, Mr. C. Adderley, Mr. B. Cobbold, Mr. D. Waddington, Colonel Trevor, Mr. Whiteide, Viscount Burghley, Viscount Guernsey, Mr. Joseph Neeld, Mr. John Neild, Mr. P. Bennett, Mr. Smyth Child, Marquis of Blandford, Sir W. Versey, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. C. Bruce, Captain Wynn, Mr. H. C. Compton, Mr. G. Repton, Mr. D. Davies, Colonel Knox, Lord Naas, Hon. R. Clive, Mr. B. Coles, Sir P. Egerton, Mr. L. W. Buck, Colonel Gilpin, and Mr. J. W. Freshfield.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

We find very little to interest the sporting public in the appointments for the ensuing week. Only two are on paper in the way of steeple-chasing, viz. Chipping Norton on Tuesday, and Sutton on Friday. The coursing fixtures are as follows:—Southern (Cork), on Tuesday; Angus (Scotland), Wednesday and Thursday; the Wiltshire (open), on Thursday and two following days; and the North Union (Ireland) and the Border Union (Cumberland), on Thursday. The Liverpool Spring meeting union of coursing, flat racing, and steeple-chasing, is announced for the 23rd of March and two following days.

#### TATTERSALL'S.

Monday.—A remarkably dull afternoon, and the transactions with no result beyond showing a further decline in August and Lapidist.

Thursday.—A tolerably brisk afternoon, and several changes, the most important being the advance of Hesse Homburg to 10 to 1, and an improvement in Nancy and Hobbie Noble for the events in which they are respectively engaged:—

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.		
9 to 2 agst Surprise	7 to 1 agst Snowdrop	7 to 1 agst Abbe of Jervaux
10 to 1 agst Hesse Homburg	20 to 1 agst Lady Warlock	25 to 1 agst John of Berwick
20 to 1 — Haresfoot	(t)	33 to 1 — Captain Flash
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
20 to 1 agst Nancy (t)	33 to 1 agst Cancer	100 to 20 agst Surprise (t)
20 to 1 — High Sheriff (t)	33 to 1 — Lady Evelyn	100 to 15 — Mountain Deer
20 to 1 — Confessor	100 to 20 — Koh-i-noor (t)	100 to 15 — Story-Teller (t)
	100 to 15 agst warlike dam filly (t)	
CHESTER CUP.		
6 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble (t)	17 to 1 agst Claverhouse	52 to 1 agst Klegston
14 to 1 — Orelio	17 to 1 — Angus	40 to 1 — Little Harry

#### AYLESBURY STEEPLE CHASES.—WEDNESDAY.

FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 40 added.—Mr. Land's The Screw (Ablett), 1 Mr. Namri k and Ten-and-Sixpence (Jeffert), 2.

THE FARMERS' PLATE of £75.—Mr. J. Brown's Troy (Goldard), 1. Mr. Holdham's Hucklebair (Ball), 2.

THE SWEETSTAKES of 1 sov. each, and 25 added, were won by Mr. Prymo's Kilwick.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NAVAL FORCE AT HOME.—The ships in commission at Portsmouth are:—At Spithead the *Retribution*, 24, steam frigate, Capt. Warden; in harbour, *Victory*, flag-ship of the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Thomas Bruges; *Rodney*, 92, Captain Graham; *Benbow*, 58, screw steam guard-ship, Captain Henderson; *Excellent*, gunnery ship, Captain Chads; *Simoon*, 18, screw steam transport, Captain Kingcome; *Lightning* and *Sprightly*, steam-vessels; *Fanny*, tender; and *Echo*, tug. In Dock: *Powerful*, 84; *Asia*, 84; *Edinburgh*, 58; *Victoria* and *Albert*, yacht; and *Arion*, ketch. In the sea basin: *Neptune*, 120, Captain Yates, ordinary depot ship; *St. Vincent*, 102; and *Eurydice*, 26. In the steam basin: *Sidon*, *Furious*, and *Leopard*, steam frigates; *Stramboli*, *Medea*, *Gorgon*, and *Hecla*, steam-sloops; *Fairy*, *Fire Queen*, *Porcupine*, and *Sharp-shooter*, steam-vessels.

THE LISBON SQUADRON.—At Gibraltar, where were her Majesty's ships *Dragon* and *Janus*, it was reported by the 1st accounts that the Lisbon squadron was ordered home immediately. The Lisbon squadron, consisting of *Prince Regent*, *Hogue*, *Leander*, *Arcturion*, and *Danvers*, sailed at 6 A.M. on the 4th, to the northward.

VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS.—Volunteers from the depôts to be reduced in number are readily found to join the regiments to be increased, and recruits for the additional numbers still required are daily joining, particularly in the recruiting districts in Ireland.

THE PRESERVED MEATS FOR THE NAVY.—A supplemental examination of the preserved meats for the navy was commenced at the Victualling-yard, Portsmouth, on Friday week. About 260 cases were opened, and 180 of them were found to be in very fair condition. The others were condemned, from their having, in part of their content, heart, tongue, and ligament. The extraction of the atmospheric air appearing to have been perfect, the contents of the cases did not exhibit that degree of putridity reported at previous examinations.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The Russian force in the Baltic at the present moment numbers forty-two sail of the line, all powerfully equipped, ably manned, extensively stored, and ready for action!

The *Sampson* brought the news of the arrival of the *Megara*, screw steam-frigate, Master Commander Barrow, with the 60th Rifles, at Madeira, on her way to the Cape, all well on board.

Admiral Sir John Ommanney, commander-in-chief at Devonport, has nominated Lieut. James A. Dunbar (1842) to be his flag-lieutenant, vice Warren, promoted.

Mr. S. W. G. F. May having passed a first-class examination at the Naval College, having gained all the numbers, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

A letter dated Madeira, Feb. 3, states that the *Megara*, with the 60th Rifles on board, arrived there on the 27th ult., having been 17 days on the passage from Plymouth, one day longer than the sailing brig *Clapnet*, one of the most inefficient 10-gun brigs in her Majesty's service. During her passage she was twice on fire from hot bearings, and made very bad weather.

Twenty sergeants and 820 rank and file from the depôts of the 15th, 26th, 30th, 34th, 42d, 67th, 69th, 79th second battalion Rifle Brigade, have been permitted to volunteer into the following regiments, to complete them to 850 rank and file; viz.—1st, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 28th, 33d, 34th, 40th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 58th, 65th, 72d, 77th, 79th, 82d, 85th, 88th, 93d, 94th Rifles; Brigade 1st battalion, and are to join the above corps on the 29th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, the I.F.O. at Glasgow, is shortly to be removed to Bristol, in succession to Major-General Baumgardt.

Her Majesty's steam-packet *Merlin*, Lieutenant Turner, R.N., in command, anchored off Portsmouth on Sunday night, from Malta, Gibraltar, and Vice, into which port she put for coals, and being in a very crazy state. She left Malta on the 25th or 26th of January with the remains of the flight lion, Richard Lalor Sheil, late Ambassador in St. James's to the Court of Florence. The remains were transhipped this afternoon to her Majesty's steam-vessel *Sprightly*, and conveyed by her to Kingston, Dublin, where they will be disembarked for interment.

Six vessels belonging to Commodore Martin's fleet, from the Tagus, cast anchor in Queenstown harbour, Cork, on Monday afternoon, and others were expected to arrive in the course of the evening.

#### THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

WE resume our observations upon the works of living artists exhibited at the British Institution, keeping, in the first instance, to the landscapes and sea-pieces.

Of the latter class we have a very beautiful specimen in E. W. Cooke's "Scheveling Shore, low water" (No. 90). The air is bright and clear; a smart breeze is blowing off shore; the water, which is shallow, and stretches out into the vista, is covered with ripples. On the sands are two Dutch craft, the details of which are most admirably elaborated. Indeed, every point in this little work is finished with a most delicate brush and great truthfulness of effect.

E. Danby has "A Scene in the Vale of Tempe" (100), very agreeably realising the descriptions of the poets of that delicious retreat: glittering rocks, umbrageous foliage, and purling streams, with sunshine and shade ingeniously blended; all is touched off with a golden pencil, and yet not exaggerated in tone. A light mist hangs upon the air, which advantageously subdues the glowing hues of sunset. In various parts are groups of nymphs disporting themselves very rationally, and with whom we have no objection to make acquaintance, but the stray damsels bathing in the foreground might perhaps have been dispensed with.

T. Danby's "Lake of Thun, Switzerland" (No. 133), which we engrave, commands attention by its lustrous warmth of colouring, which is of that magical kind that we almost feel the sultry heat of the summer's sun as we look at it. In the far distance are the Alps, towering aloft in golden splendour, and throwing their reflection upon the wide placid lake, whose level surface extends into the very recesses of the picture. The water glances and sparkles under the effect of innumerable rays of light reflected from the whole surrounding district, and concentrated as it were upon this one spot. The manner in which these bright touches are given suggests at the distance the idea of a very deep impasto, but upon nearer inspection they are found to be thinly, but skilfully, laid on. In front are two flat-bottomed boats, in one of which a man is asleep. As we quit this work, admirably as it is executed, and gorgeous in effect, we still ask ourselves, in pursuance of the remarks with which we set out last week, whether it might not have been rendered more satisfactory both to the eye and the imagination by the introduction of a little shade in the foreground. In nature, the eye, when sufficed with hot and glittering rays, turns intuitively to the cool green and blue of the hill-side and the shaded stream, and why not so in art also? The introduction of such elements, so far from interfering with the intended character of the picture, would but serve to restore the powers and reinvigorate the appetite of the spectator for its prevailing effects. The truth of nature would also be essentially consulted; nature, which delights in a system of compensations, by which an average balance usually is struck between the most opposite influences.

J. Danby's "Loch Lomond" (No. 297) is another sunlit picture, successfully treated, but without that breadth and depth of glowing effects observable in the work of his kinsman just described.

J. Wilson, jun., has a sea piece of considerable merit (No. 310), "An old Lighthouse, Jetty, &c., on the coast of Normandy." A smart gale is coming on from seaward, and a black cloud rolling heavily from the same quarter portends a storm. The almost pitchy gloom of this portion of the picture is artfully enlivened by a very simple contrivance—a floating buoy, surmounted with a strip of scarlet cloth as a flag; and above that a seagull hovering, a little aloof from a whole flight of similar birds, whose line stretches into the distance. On the right is a rugged sea-broken shore, from which, undaunted by the raging of the elements, some fishing-boats are endeavouring to effect their departure, though to do so they will have to sail almost in the wind's eye.

We come now to what, upon the whole, we are tempted to pronounce the old landscape in the collection (No. 511), "A Summer Day," by A. W. Williams. The scene represented is a river-side view, in which we fancy we recognise some of the well-known features of Old Father Thames. The general character of the country is flat: the river creeping sluggishly along, amidst tangled boughs of trees, osier-beds, and sedgy weeds—almost buried in which are a few cows, truthfully painted. On the right of the picture the artist's pencil takes a wider range, closing in the background with a distant range of wooded hill, sober and undefined in tone; whilst above is the expanse of a bright summer sky, across which bright clouds are drifting. The tints of the foliage are varied, without patchiness; indeed, the general treatment as respects colour is *riant* and harmonious.

Inskip has two pieces of rustic life: No. 132, a "Bird-tender," a boy in a smockfrock, sitting on a stile, with a gun in his hand, looking out ripe for mischief; and 156, "Waiting a Snoot—Wood Pigeons," another boy in a smockfrock, with gun, &c., just a counterpart of the former, but in a different attitude. Both these works exhibit considerable merit of intention, and have a taking air about them; but when you come to examine them, you find this artist's usual manner of handling indulged in almost to excess; colours broadly and coarsely, not to say carelessly



## THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"THE HAPPY FAMILY."—PAINTED BY T. EARL.

laid on, and a certain air of affectation which one is apt to get tired of. In the latter work of the two the drawing is very imperfect; the boy's left leg is much too long, and his right hand and wrist attenuated almost to deformity.

In the *genre* style, we have first to mention F. Goodall's picture of the "Love-letter" (No. 4), one of those little scenes of life in which the artist's powers of story-telling as well as of painting are called into requisition, and in which Mr. Goodall has been generally very successful. In the present instance we are not so satisfied as usual with the story-telling part of the business. A young country lass has just received "a love-letter," which she is supposed to be "eagerly devouring," whilst the post-boy waters his pony at the tank before the door. On the other side of the picture is an elderly woman, who looks askance and inquiringly at the face of her daughter, as though she was not quite satisfied with "these goings on." In the foreground are some poultry, vegetables, &c.; and through an opening in the old-fashioned farm buildings—a pretty bit of landscape is pleasingly introduced. In short, throughout there is a great deal of effort displayed, but it partially fails for want of unity and purpose. The expression of the girl is very deficient; and that bestowed upon the old woman more than problematical in its meaning. We need hardly say that the execution exhibits admirable workmanship—a *finesse* of pencil in minute details rivalling the best

masters of the Dutch schools. The colouring is generally satisfactory; all, indeed, except the cold green dress of the girl, which is not exactly to our taste, speaking pictorially, whilst the colour itself, implying "forsaken," is not suggestive of the spirit of "a love-letter" and its accustomed results, supposing the intentions of the writer to be "honourable."

E. A. Goodall has three pieces—one of which (No. 20), "The Interior of a Cabaret in Brittany," is a little gem of miniature life painting. The figures are of the class conventionally allotted to such scenes—two rough-looking men discoursing over their pipes at a table, upon which is a pumpkin, whilst a female is about to hand the welcome glass of schnapps. Towards the background on the right is another female, sitting in a thoughtful mood. The expression of all the faces is genuine and lifelike, the details everywhere delicately perfectionated, and the general tone warm and harmonious. "The Interior of a Farrier's Shop" (No. 166), by the same artist, is a fair production, but by no means equal in merit to that we have been describing. The colouring is too glary, and the subject not so carefully studied.

"Wicked Eyes" (95), by W. P. Frith, is a charming little bit, in a circle a foot and a half in diameter. A fine, healthy, intelligent, and open-hearted girl, leaning back in a *degagé* manner, looks you right in the face, shading her eyes the while with one hand, the mouth *enrouvert*, and with a smile just threatening to "enter an appearance."

But, after all, why "wicked eyes?" Those eyes are too open and honest, and challenge the blunt gaze of every comer too freely, and answer it too frankly, to come within the meaning of the term "wicked," as applied to eyes. Look at them again, gentle spectator; there is no deceit, no falsehood, no *arrière pensée* in their round joyous development; and when woman is not false nor deceitful, how shall she be wicked? We say this emphatically, despite of the rhyming philosophy of the author of "Irish Melodies," which in the case of the veres beginning

Some looks there are so holy,

&c., we must denounce as a libel upon humanity in general, and feminine humanity in particular. The colouring of this admirable sketch (for it is not much more) is deliciously in keeping with the sentiment—a pale pink prevailing in the easy-sitting morning dress, whilst a rich green velvet pillow sets off the fresh and delicate hues of the face and hand.

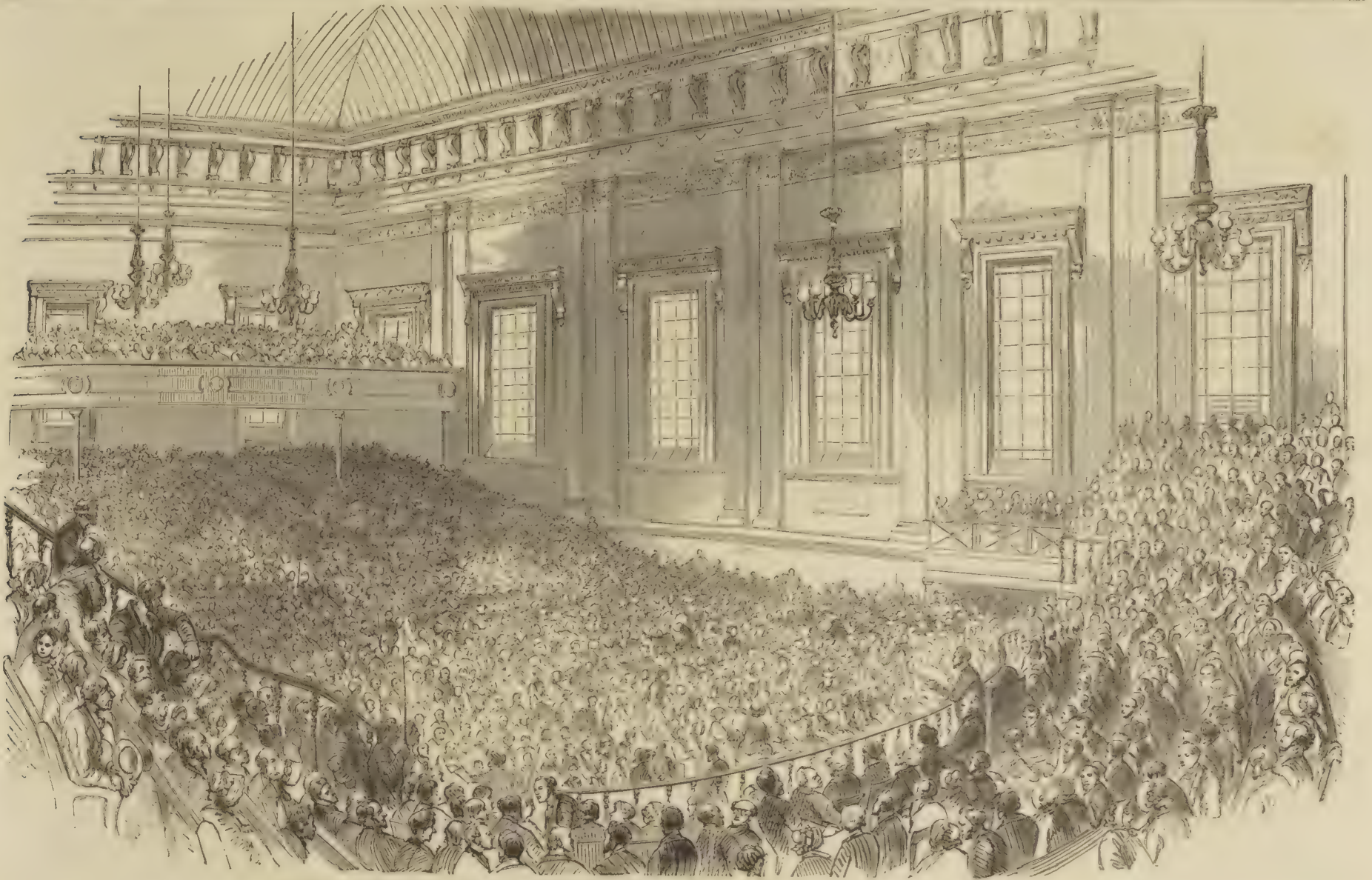
"The Happy Family" (1483), by Earl (which we engrave), is an extremely clever animal group, after an original well known in the streets of London. A monkey, cat, owl, pigeon, squirrel, guinea-pig, rabbits, &c., are introduced, and each characteristically rendered; the coats and feathers being admirably *vraisemblable*, and the expressions spirited and truthful.

We shall pay another visit to this Exhibition.



"THE LAKE OF THUN."—PAINTED BY T. DANBY.





LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE: GREAT JUVENILE GATHERING OF BANDS OF HOPE, ETC., IN EXETER HALL, ON MONDAY.

MISS CRICHTON.

THE new English *prima donna* has acquired the supremacy in one character. Before her *début* on the boards of Drury-lane Theatre, on the 23d ult., her name was utterly unknown to the general public. There was no theatrical radiance shining around her, no piquant biography to announce her approach. Managers had not disputed for her engagement, and she was not even able to plead a broken contract as a superlative mode of rushing into print and fame. The bills of "Robert le Diable" simply specified, "the Princess, Miss Crichton, pupil of Manuel Garcia—her first appearance on any stage;" and the amateur's inquiry as to "Who is Miss Crichton?" was only answered with the remark, "Oh, she is only a pupil of the Royal Academy of Music." And yet this pupil, this novice, without patronage, without distinction, brought forward without preliminary puffery, bids fair to be one of the brightest ornaments of the English lyric stage. Whatever anxiety may now exist to learn every detail regarding such a promising vocalist, we have little to supply in the way of exciting incident. Miss Crichton was born in London, and was not destined for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The compass of her voice is from D in alt to the lower G—nineteen notes of excellent quality—rich, round, and sympathetic, in every way calculated to depict varying dramatic emotion. She has now to get over the awkwardness arising from stage inexperience; and after twelve representations, it is evident that she has the intelligence and the will to improve her acting. In addition to a pure and full organ, her method is excellent and her execution is already extremely brilliant. She has been assigned the principal part in the forthcoming new opera by Balfe; and there is every prospect, by a continuation of study and application, of a brilliant future for Miss Crichton.

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

On Monday afternoon a most interesting meeting of the Bands of Hope connected with the London Temperance League was held in Exeter Hall. Mr. J. S. Buckingham presided on the occasion. At four o'clock various processions of the different schools thronged the Strand on their way to the Hall. A great many vans and omnibuses from Kentish Town and the outlying districts were in requisition for the occasion, and conveyed an immense number of children from those parts to the place of meeting. At about a quarter before five o'clock the vast Hall and platform was crowded with the juveniles; including adults, there could not have been

less than 6500 persons present. The Bands of Hope Schools were present from Fitzroy, Marylebone, and Paddington; St. Pancras Teetotal, Juvenile Teetotal Society, Enon Chapel, Portman-market Sunday School; Dauntless, from Lisson-grove; Kensington Juvenile School, Kentish and Camden Town, &c.

The numerous banners and flags of different colours which were scattered around produced an exceedingly pretty effect, and added considerably to the general appearance of the Hall.

Mr. Buckingham on his arrival was received by a hearty burst of cheering from the children, which continued for several moments. Several of the ministers of the Established Church and of the Dissenters were present on the occasion.

Excellent speeches having been delivered, inculcating the advantages and blessings of temperance, both in a spiritual and worldly point of view an address was unanimously adopted for presentation to his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, from which the following is an extract:—

Your Royal Highness will be, doubtless, pleased to hear that our numbers are continually increasing. We thus hope to grow up sober, industrious, and happy; a comfort to our parents and friends, useful members of society, and loyal and devoted subjects of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. We believe that the righteousness that exalteth a nation can never prevail while the deplorable influences of strong drinks are felt.

It is our earnest hope that the life of your Royal Highness may long be spared



MISS CRICHTON, OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY REARD.

stage or concert-room. She is now twenty-one years of age, and is the daughter of a merchant of long-standing in the City, and is very highly connected on her mother's side. It was never intended she should become a public singer until the year 1847, which disastrous epoch in mercantile history caused so great a change in her father's circumstances, that she took, with filial feeling, the pious resolution to devote her natural musical talents for the benefit of her parents. She was, therefore, placed in the Royal Academy of Music, in which excellent institution she became the pupil of the celebrated Manuel Garcia, the brother of Malibran and Viardot, and the master of Jenny Lind. The lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, having heard Miss Crichton, felt so confident as to her abilities, that he did not hesitate to assign to her the difficult part of the *Princess Isabella* for her first appearance. This is no ordinary ordeal, according to the original opera; but, in the English adaptation, the difficulties attending the character have been rendered more onerous by the arrangement of the text. In Scribe's version the *Princess* enters in the second act, and has a recitative, "Que je hais la grandeur," followed by an *andantino*, "En vain j'espère," and wound up by an *allegretto* movement with chorus, "Idole de ma vie," replete with florid passages of the bravura school. Then in the fourth act the *Princess* has the impassioned cavatina, "Robert, toi que j'aime," one of the most powerful dramatic airs ever conceived by any composer. In the Drury-lane arrangement, these two grand scenes of the *Princess* are included in the third act, thus rendering the exertions of the singer doubly fatiguing. How triumphantly Miss Crichton has acquitted herself, has been duly recorded in the



Mlle. DEJAZET.

FRENCH PLAYS.—SCENE FROM THE "MARQUIS DE LAUZAN."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and that the example of your Royal Highness may be a standing rebuke, not only to intemperance, but to every practice by which evil is inflicted on our beloved country. We pray, also, most earnestly, that divine Providence will be pleased to grant long life and prosperity to her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and to all the members of your Royal Highness's illustrious family.

Should Providence permit us to live to become the men and women of future years, it will be among the most pleasing recollections of our youthful days that your Royal Highness has graciously received this our humble address, and thus encouraged us in the course on which we have entered.

The address was signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting. It was resolved that it be accompanied with a book entitled "Temperance Cyclopædia," by the Rev. W. Reid.

The book contained the following inscription:—"Presented to his Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales, by the Bands of Hope, convened at Exeter Hall, London, the 16th day of February, 1852, by the committee of the London Temperance League."

The "National Anthem" was then sung by the vast audience with great effect.

It should be mentioned that these numerous schools of the Bands of Hope, comprising the children of ragged and other schools, are superintended wholly by the voluntary efforts of the teachers who instruct them, and to whom the highest credit is due.

In the lower room a second meeting took place for the same object, at which Mr. J. Guest, of Rotherham, took the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Cole, of Greenwich; Mr. Passmore Edwards, and Mr. Hissell, one of the committee. The address was unanimously agreed to.

The children from the suburbs were conveyed home in vans and omnibuses.

After an interval of an hour, during which the different schools departed, a meeting of the Adult Society was held, over which the Rev. C. H. Bateman presided.

The proceedings closed at a late hour.

## THE THEATRES.

### ST. JAMES'S.—FRENCH PLAYS.

The season of French plays commenced on Monday, with "La Pension Alimentaire" and "Le Marquis de Lauzan," illustrated by the talents of Mlle. Déjazet and M. Lafont. In the character of the spendthrift the latter assumed an ease, an abandonment, and a love of pleasure which lent even to scampishness a grace, and reconciled one to the dénouement of the piece, which gives to this *mauvais sujet* the ultimate triumph. Mlle. Déjazet was welcomed with peculiar fervour by the audience—an interval of years having elapsed since her former appearance. What she was then she still continues—brilliant and charming, without the slightest abatement of vigour. Our readers know that the interest of the piece lies in Mlle. Déjazet's assumption of various characters. To puzzle the lawyers in a suit, the *Marquis* visits the Aulic Council as a pedant; with other parties he is a sportsman (in which disguise our illustration presents Mlle. Déjazet), and becomes inebriated to a ridiculous excess; and, finally, the part of a simple youth is assumed. A rôle like this gives ample occasion for infinite variety, and in every change Mlle. Déjazet is equally effective.

### HAYMARKET.

An interesting event took place at this theatre on Saturday evening—a surprise pleasant alike to audience and actress. Mr. and Miss Vandenhoff appeared in a new play, entitled "Woman's Heart," but the disclosure that the heroine and poet were the same person was reserved for the close, when the success of the piece had been determined beyond dispute and without a dissentient. Then it was that Mr. Vandenhoff announced, with "proud gratification," the fact of his daughter's authorship. The play is highly creditable to the lady. It is the product of a pure and beautiful mind; and though somewhat delicate for the stage, will raise Miss Vandenhoff in public estimation. Always known to be intelligent, it was not known that her intelligence was creative; but this ascertained, she is now entitled to take rank among persons of poetic genius. The subject of the drama is well chosen, and contains two at least very attractive situations. The interest lies in the artistic sentiment. In the first of these situations, an artist, *Angelo* (Mr. Barry Sullivan), is engaged in modelling a statue from a blind girl, *Isolina* (Miss Vandenhoff). The pose of the heroine was very charmingly contrived, and the incidents were well brought out. *Angelo's* merits procure him the patronage of his Prince (Mr. Howe). Removed to court, he neglects *Isolina*—who, however, follows him—to learn that ambition and not love is now the pole-star of his life. At this juncture, her own relationship to the Duke *Albrizzi* (Mr. Vandenhoff) is discovered, whose wife had entrusted their daughter to the care of a peasant, dying herself of grief. Out of this discovery grows the next great situation of the drama. *Angelo* is sent by the Prince to take the portrait of the Duke's daughter, who, it may be mentioned, has been restored to sight. *Albrizzi*, having heard her tale of discarded love, imposes silence upon her and him. The situation is interestingly embarrassing, when officers enter and arrest the young artist for a seditious picture in which his manner has been imitated. At the instance of Count *Zelamino* (Mr. Stuart), the Count's motive for this treacherous proceeding was the love which a lady *Gulila* (Miss Amelia Vining) apparently entertained for the artist. The remaining two acts are occupied with the plots proceeding from this new situation of affairs. *Angelo* had always felt remorse for his abandonment of *Isolina*, and *Isolina* still loves him, notwithstanding his inconstancy. But *Albrizzi* wishes her, from aristocratic pride, to wed the Prince. Ultimately *Angelo's* innocence is proved, and he is set at liberty. An interview takes place, and the father and Prince are fain to surrender the faithful *Isolina* to the impulses of her "Woman's Heart." What we have already written suggests our opinion of this new drama, and records the verdict of the house. By way of set-off, it only remains to add, what, under the circumstances, might have been expected, that the piece is somewhat deficient in point of structure, and the last acts are comparatively feeble. The beauty of the dialogue throughout supported the interest; and for this Miss Vandenhoff merits very high praise indeed. The success of the performance was chiefly owing also, to her own acting, which was in Paris exquisite. That of Mr. Sullivan was likewise energetic and full of meaning. Mr. Vandenhoff himself was, of course, excellent.

### DRURY LANE.

"Too Late for the Train," is the title of a new farce by Mr. J. M. Morton, the stage manager. It was produced on Tuesday. The hero, a Mr. *Bardolph Brown*, is personated by Mr. Tilbury, who is prevented from effecting an intended excursion to Creydon by the arrival of his daughter and son-in-law and her former husband, who detain him with their matrimonial and amorous squabbles. The piece was very slight, even occasionally, and may probably answer the end for which it was obviously designed.

### ADELPHI.

"A Leghorn Bonnet," being a translation of the French five-act farce of "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," was produced on Monday. By a process, marvellous in its way, the incidents have, in this adaptation, been compressed into one act. They are accordingly crowded to excess, but the bustle and amusement are consequently increased. The search after a bonnet exactly similar to that devoured by the hungry horse is pursued through appalling difficulties. Messrs. Wright, Bedford, and S. Emery were more than usually droll; and the whole affair, in the breadth of its humour, is irresistibly comic.

## MUSIC.

### ORGAN PERFORMANCE BY MR. W. T. BEST.

It is certainly passing strange that this vast metropolis should be without a great music hall containing a fine organ. Liverpool has not only its admirable concert-room in the Philharmonic Hall, but will soon possess one of the largest organs in the world, now constructing for St. George's Hall, by Mr. Willis, whose master instrument still remains in the Great Exhibition Building. The Birmingham Town-hall, with its gigantic organ, forms a permanent source of musical attraction to the population. In this huge capital we have Exeter Hall and Lancaster-square Rooms with organs that no distinguished player would condescend to touch for solo display; and the only chance of practice for an organist is in the churches, where he must not perform secular music. It is only, therefore, when an organ-builder wishes to try some instrument he has constructed for a church or chapel, that he invites a necessarily limited number of amateurs and professors to assemble in his manufactory; and there, amidst timber planks, wood and metal pipes, wind-trunks, sound-boards, incipient bellows, pallets, grooves, trackers, wooden and iron rollers, backfalls, slides, &c., dispersed in all directions, amidst whistled wails and workmen's benches, and the whole dimly lighted with a stray gas-light or flaring candles, may be heard the colossal conceptions of the illustrious writers for the "King of all Instruments," expounded by some well-known player. Such an occasion was afforded last Tuesday night, at Mr. Willis's factory, in Manchester-street, Argyll-square, New Road, a locality as difficult to find as most of the sources of the Nile; but narrow as were the ways, no ordinary treat was supplied to the adventurous amateur who penetrated to the interior, in listening to the splendid playing of Mr. W. T. Best for about a couple of hours. This professor was formerly the organist of the Philharmonic Hall in Liverpool, in which town he had a large connexion. Desirous, however, of extending his fame to the capital, Mr. Best, who is yet young, has recently settled here. Attention has been drawn to him by various compositions for the organ and pianoforte; and if he has not displayed the highest order of creative genius, he has at least written enough to prove that he is an excellent musician, with classic tendencies that reflect honour on his taste and judgment. As an organ performer he must be enrolled in the front rank of English players. He has not yet the poetic temperament of Mendelssohn nor the stately grandeur of Schumann, but in wonderful mechanism, both in hand and foot, Mr. Best possesses the highest claims for honour and distinction. His programme included Mendelssohn's elegant sonata No. 2; an unassuming *Adagio* in G, by C. G. Heiner; an ingenious trio and fugue in F, by J. L. Krebs; the superlatively grand toccata in D minor, by J. S. Bach; Handel's concerto

No. 6; a Spohrish concertstück in C minor, by J. G. Töpfer; the melodious and charming *finale* to J. S. Bach's second sonata; and a pretty but trivial concerto in B flat, by Martini. The toccata was the event of the night, and its enormous difficulties were conquered by Mr. Best with consummate skill. He was evidently influenced, if not inspired, by the dramatic character of the toccata. How much time must have been devoted by Mr. Best to hard practice is palpable, from his thorough mastery of the keys and pedal-board. His style is neat, close, and finished; the inner parts come out clearly and precisely; no intricacy of device and intention in the text appears to dismay him; the breaks in the changes of manuals are scarcely apparent; the alterations and combinations are lucid and terse, and Mr. Best accomplishes his feats without much visible effort. In the movement from the Bach sonata, the tiring contrary motion, arising from the use of two manuals and pedal at one time, never disturbed the even tenour of his delicate rendering of the subject. He was immensely applauded; and amongst those whose approbation must have been most appreciated by him were Sirs, himself a first-rate organist; Herr Pauer, the pianist; and Mr. Lucas, the organist. The organ, which is the present of an amateur to the new church at Hampstead, is a 16-foot one, and is of excellent quality.

### MUSICAL EVENTS.

M. Salabert, the vocalist, gave an evening concert, last Tuesday, at the Mottier-street Rooms.

Mr. Neate, the pianist, gave the first of a series of Quartet and Pianoforte *Soirées* last Wednesday, at the Queen Anne street Rooms, assisted by M. Salanton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti.

The second of the monthly concerts of Ancient and Modern Music took place on Wednesday night, at St. Martin's Hall, under Mr. Hullah's direction. The programme comprised Beethoven's "Mass in C" and his "Choral Fantasia," the pianoforte part in the latter being sustained by Mr. George Russell, a pupil of Sterndale Bennett. The secular selection consisted of the overture and second act of Weber's "Oberon." The vocalists were Mrs. Weiss, Miss A. Byers (a pupil of Sir G. S. Smart), Miss Alleyn, Miss Gibb, and Miss Kent, Mr. Swift, and Mr. Wallworth.

The monthly performance of Sacred Music by the pupils of the School for the Indigent Blind took place on Wednesday afternoon, at the asylum in St. George's-fields.

Mr. Stammers, the speculator in the once popular Wednesday concerts, gave a musical entertainment on the 18th inst., at Exeter Hall. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Goddard and M. Billet, pianists; Mr. Richardson, flute; M. Lavigne, oboe; M. Prosère, euphonium; and the vocalists were the Misses Messert, Stubbach, R. Brahm, Lowe, Landon, Alleyne, Brumham, and Wells; Messrs. Lefler, Brandt, Swift, and the world-renowned Nestor of tenors, the evergreen Bramham. Herr Anschütz was the conductor. The attendance was very indifferent; and if large audiences at the renewed series of London Wednesday Concerts are to be secured, it must be by the abandonment of the trap-system, and by the exercise of judicious and conscientious exertions, to provide a well-balanced programme and an adequate execution thereof. Except in the solo instrumental displays, the orchestra being totally inadequate to the size of the hall, the vocal gleanings exhibited generally a vast amount of ambitious mediocrity, coarseness, and slovenliness of execution. The veteran tenor or was the lion of the night, of course; he had an immense reception; but we regret his reappearance, model as he is still, to modern singers, for distinctness of articulation, intellectual reading of words as well as of notes, and for powerful declamation. His most successful efforts were in the "Fine Old English Gentleman," and "Bay of Biscay." In the former song he introduced a verse, in the *encore*, applicable to British courage in invasion, which told strongly.

Mr. Lindsay Sloper gave the second of his *soirées* of pianoforte music on Thursday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms.

The musical entertainments for the ensuing week are varied and interesting. On Monday the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Handel's "Samsen," under Costa's direction. On the same evening Mr. Henry Smith will give a concert at the National Hall. On Tuesday will be the respective *soirées* of Mr. Sterndale Bennett, M. Billet, and Mr. Handel Gear, and Mr. H. Phillips's musical entertainment. On Wednesday will be the fourth of the City Wednesday Concerts, and a grand concert at Exeter Hall. On Thursday will be the third of Mr. Ell's Musical Winter Evenings; and on Friday the London Sacred Harmonic Society will perform the oratorio of "Samson," under Mr. Surman's direction.

Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Sims Reeves, he was unable to sing in "Enfah," at Exeter Hall, on the 13th inst., and Mr. Benson undertook the music at short notice, and acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Sims Reeves has been to Brighton to recruit, and is to re-appear at Drury-lane Theatre to-night, in "Fra Diavolo."

Amongst the orchestral engagements for the new Philharmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, are Siveri as first violin, Piatti as principal violoncello, and Bottesini as principal contrabasso.

M. Sainton, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hill, and Signor Piatti have announced a series of quartet concerts at Willis's Rooms, under the patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, for the ensuing spring.

Mr. Brinley Richards, the pianist and composer, by his two gratuitous concerts at the Town-hall, Carmarthen, has added £60 to the funds of the infirmary.

Under the most gracious patronage of her Majesty, Monday's performances at Drury-lane Theatre will be for the benefit of the sufferers by the loss of the *Amazon* steamer, and a great amount of dramatic and musical talent will be displayed on the occasion, including the singing of Signora Favanti, formerly of her Majesty's Theatre.

**THE REID CONCERT IN EDINBURGH.**—Sir Henry Bishop once held the chair of music, endowed by the will of General Reid, in the Edinburgh University, but, disgusted at the attempted degradation of the position by the Senate, he resigned his Professorship. The present occupant, Mr. Donaldson, who has studied law as well as music, has been battling for years the Senate, in order that the provisions of the Reid bequest should be legitimately carried out, and he has already met with success in the law courts. On the 13th inst. was the annual concert in the Music-hall, the scheme of which General Reid was so anxious should be indicative of the state of art in his days, and of modern musical taste. The Senate voted £200 for the expenses, a sum totally inadequate to carry out the intentions of the testator, who left a large fortune for musical purposes. Mr. Julian Adams conducted the programme. The principal artists were Miss Bassano, Miss C. Nott, Miss Day, Signor Siveri, Bottesini, Herr Keichart, &c. The Senate refused to attend the concert, not having had the entire disposal of the tickets, but the hall was quite filled.

### FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

**MUSIC IN PARIS.**—In the cast of Beethoven's "Fidelio," at the Théâtre des Italiens, Mlle. Crivelli as *Leonora*; Mlle. Corbani, *Marietta*; Calzolari, *Florestan*; Soldi, *Jacquino*; Bellotti, *Pizarro*; and Susini, *Rocco*. Herr Hiller is the conductor. The two overtures in E and in C are played—the former before the rising of the curtain, and the latter before the last act. Up to the 16th inst. "Fidelio" had been given five times, and was nightly gaining in favour. The first four acts of Halévy's "Juif Errant" are ready, so that its first representation is close at hand. Duprez's "Attila de la Maladetta," for the debut of his daughter, will soon be produced at the Opéra National. Thalberg is about to leave Paris for an extended tour in North and South America, Asia, and Africa. The total receipts from theatres and concerts in Paris, in December, were 122,803fr. 46c. (£29,913), being £6268 less than in the previous month.

**MUSIC IN GERMANY.**—Madame Sontag's tour in Germany has been most triumphant. On the 3d inst. she sang at Leipzig, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento." She is now at Stuttgart, to sustain the chief part in Herr Eckert's "William of Orange." Herr Schumann is writing an opera on Lord Byron's "Manfred," which will be produced at Weimar, by Liszt, who so carefully brought out Wagner's last opera. A mass, composed by the Earl of Westmorland, the English Minister in Vienna, was executed on the 2d inst., at the Church St. Charles, in presence of the nobilities of the Austrian capital. The noble and accomplished amateur, who has written in every school, sacred and secular, is a Protestant. The "Olympia" of Spontini is having a great run at the Royal Theatre in Berlin, owing to the talents of Mdme. Koester and Mlle. Wagner. The last-mentioned artist, in addition to her triumphs in *Fidelio*, and Meyerbeer's "Prophète," has made a great hit in Donizetti's "Lucia di Borgia." Herr Kapellmeister Reichardt's famed Cathedral Choir, which created such a sensation at the National Concerts at Her Majesty's Theatre in Nov. 1850, have been singing at concerts in Berlin with equal effect. The new opera by Marschner, "Austin," has been produced under the composer's direction, at Hanover, with the greatest success. The "father" of pianists, and perhaps of all musicians, Elias Krieger, who lately died at Prague, in his hundredth year. He was born at Königsberg (Prussia), lived a long time at Berlin, and was one of the earliest masters of the illustrious Meyerbeer.

**MUSIC IN AMERICA.**—Mlle. Lind has postponed her departure from the United States until the spring. A telegraphic despatch from the Boston correspondent of the *New York Herald* announces the marriage of Jenny Lind, at Boston, on February 5, to Otto Goldschmidt, the German pianist, who has been accompanying her in her late tours. The *Herald* expresses its disbelief of the statement, and its correspondent (who, however, asserts that he saw the certificate), on the ground of previous false rumours as to Jenny Lind's marriage, first with Signor Bellotti, the singer, and then with Mr. Burke, the violinist. The great Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, arrived in New York on the 16th ult. Miss Catherine Hayes gave a second concert at Washington on the 16th ult., under the President's patronage, assisted by Herr Mengis, Mr. Kyle, pianist, and Herr Grotel, violinist. Mr. Augustus Brahms, it is stated, will accompany Signora Blacconetti to California, his engagement with Mr. Wardell having ceased. Madame Thillon is on a tour in the United States.

**THE BOY-COMPOSER, PIANIST, AND VIOLINIST.**—The French and German papers dwell on the astonishing performances and compositions of Frederick Gernsheim. He was born at Worms on the 17th of July, 1841. His father is a doctor. The boy was taught the pianoforte by his mother, at six years of age, and displayed such marked intelligence, that he was placed under Herr Liebe, the director of music at Worms, and now a professor at Strasburg. In 1850 Frederick Gernsheim became the pupil at Frankfurt of Ellason, for the violin; of Wolff for the piano; and of Hauff for composition. On the 10th of May, 1850, he made his debut at Frankfurt, and since that period has played, at Carlsruhe and Strasburg, concertos and other pieces of Weber, Hummel, Moscheles, Mendelssohn, &c., for the pianoforte, besides conducting the orchestra in his own overtures. He has composed a toy symphony similar to the works of Haydn and Hummel, for children's instruments. He has also written some *lieder*, one of which is dedicated to Sontag, who made him a present of the complete score of Mozart's quatuors. He is shortly to visit Paris.

## CHESS.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L.—We have searched in vain among the works we have at hand, for any mention of the variation you suggest in the Cunningham Gambit. Q K 8—Your problem No. 1 may be solved in three moves. No. 2 is ingenious, but the article has been looked over and *no answer* ever since the appearance of the "Indian Problem." We send as a few specimens more.

J. F. S. Curwall Pool—Ineligible. Be content with solving the problems of others for the present.

AMICUS.—The beautiful example of stalemate which you have forwarded from a modern treatise is certainly not original. You will find it in the rare and valuable work of Cassi, 1796, p. 116, as follows:—White: K at h 6th, R at Q Kt sq, P at K Kt 5th and 7th. Black: K at h 1st sq, R at Q 7th. Black playing first, can draw the game.

K. Paris.—The numbers required were all dispatched last week; but, notwithstanding repeated applications by letter, &c., the number for December, 1850, has never reached us.

H. B. J. M. P.—A reply shall be sent by post.

OBSERVER, Reading.—We quite agree with you that it is highly desirable that the Committee of the Reading Club should make some change in the arrangement of their coming meeting. Instead of a dinner before Chess-playing, it would surely be more conducive to the comfort of visitors to have a supper after it.

R. M.—We must positively decline to examine any more "first attempts" at Problem making; and we must request, to prevent any further errors, that no Problem or Enigma be sent to us for insertion which has not undergone repeated revision for some weeks.

SENEX, Tunbridge Wells.—See the notices in our last Number.

BIRMINGHAM.—We know of no bookeller from whom you can obtain a copy of Cochrane's rare work. A correspondent, who signed himself A. B. 21, King William-street, Strand, offered one some time since for 10 guineas.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 421 by J. G. Dorevan, E. E. of Glasgow; Alpha, R. M. of Greenwich; Quis, M. P. Gregory, F. R. S. are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Dorevan, F. H. B. Judy, M. P. Philo-Chess, F. R. S. are correct. All others are wrong.

\* \* \* A number of communications must unavoidably stand over until next week.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 421.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 3d (best)	4. Q takes K	P takes P (best)
2. R to K Kt 8th	Kt to K 5th (best)	5. Q to Q R 7th (ch)	Q to Q 5th
3. K to K 5th	Q to K 5th (best)	6. K to Q B 4th	

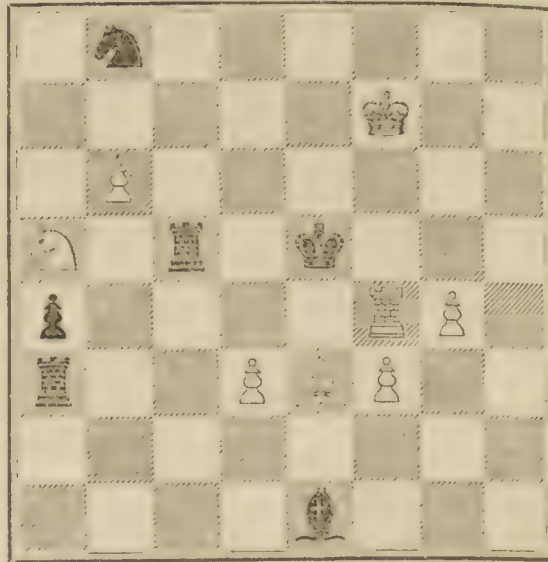
Double check and mate.

This is an ingenious idea; but, in following it out, the author has omitted to observe a very commonplace checkmate, which White may give in fewer moves by simply playing Q to K 5th.

### PROBLEM No. 422.

By Mr. KIDSON, of York.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in five moves.

Instructive contest between Mr. Löwenthal and Mr. Hodges, the leading player of the Berkshire Chess Club.

(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q to her B 3d	P takes Kt
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	20. Q takes Q Kt	Q takes Q
3. Kt takes K P	P to Q 3d	21. B takes Q Kt	B takes Q R P
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt takes K P	22. Q R takes K P	Kt to K B 3d
5. P to Q 3d (a)	Kt to K B 3d	23. B takes Kt	K R takes B
6. B to K 2d	B to K 2d	24. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
7. Castles	Castles	25. K R to Q R sq	P takes P
8. Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q 4th (b)	26. Q R takes P	B takes Q R
9. P to Q R 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	27. R takes R (ch)	R to K B sq
10. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q R 3d	28. R to Q R 4th (c)	B to Q B 4th
11. B to Q Kt 2d	Q to her 3d	29. P to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 4th (g)
12. Q to her 2d	B to Kt 5th	30. R takes Q B P	R takes K B P
13. Q R to K sq	B takes Kt	31. B takes Q B P	R to K B sq (discovering c)
14. B takes B	Kt to Q 5th	32. R to Q R 8th (ch)	R to K B sq
15. B takes Q P (c)	Kt to K 5th (d)	33. K to Kt 2d	R takes P
16. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q B 3d	34. B takes R	P to Q Kt 5th
17. B to K Kt 2d	P to K B 4th		
18. Kt to K 4th (e)	Q to her 2d		

And the game was resigned as a drawn battle.

(a) P to Q 4th is considered a stronger line of play.  
(b) This serves the purpose both of preventing the adverse Q Kt being planted at the King's 4th, and of affording his own K's Bishop a little more scope for action.  
(c) This Pawn is very cleverly won, and in a way Mr. L. had evidently never anticipated.  
(d) The young player will observe that Black would have gained nothing by taking the Bishop; for, suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
15. Kt takes Kt	Kt takes B
17. K takes B, &c.	Q takes Kt

(e) Well played again. Throughout nearly the whole of this game it must be admitted that the young player has the advantage, both in style and strategy, over his more experienced opponent.

(f) In Chess it is often more difficult to maintain an advantage than to acquire it. The Pawn, so skillfully won and ably kept up to this time, is now thrown away. It would surely have been better to exchange Rooks than run the risk of such a loss.

(g) This move, although only two moves off, and obvious enough, White overlooked when he played his Rook to K 4th.

### CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

After a duration of some months the game played by correspondence between the Chess Club in connexion with the Literary and Philosophical Society of Preston, and the Lancaster Chess Club, has just terminated in favour of the former. The following are the moves:—

(Sicilian Opening.)

BLACK (Preston).	WHITE (Lancaster).	BLACK (Preston).	WHITE (Lancaster).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	24. P to Q Kt 3d	Kt to Q Kt 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	P to K 3d	25. R takes R	R takes R
3. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	26. R to K 8th (ch)	R to B 2d
4. P takes Q P	K P takes P	27. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K takes Kt
5. P to Q B 4th	P takes K P	28. Kt takes R	Kt to Q B sq
6. P takes Q P	Q takes K	29. Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3d (d)
7. Q takes P	Q takes Q	30. P to K B 3d	K to B 2d
8. Kt takes Q (a)	K B to Q B 4th	31. K to B 2d	P to B 3d
9. K Kt to Q Kt 3d	B to Q Kt 3d	32. K to his 3d	P to Q R 4th
10. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d	33. P to K R 4th	Kt to K B 4th (ch)
11. Castles	Castles		
12. Kt to Q B 3d	B to K 3d (b)	34. Kt takes Kt	K takes Kt
13. B takes B	P takes B	35. P to K Kt 3d (g)	Kt to his 4th
14. Q B to K B 4th	K Kt to Q 4th	36. P to K B 5th	P to Q Kt 5th
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	37. P to K 4th (ch)	K to B 4th
16. B to Q 6th	R to K B 3d	38. K to B 3d	P to B 3d
17. B to Q B 5th	Kt to Q 2d	39. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to his 3d
18. B takes B	Kt takes B	40. K to his 3d	K to Q 3d
19. Kt to Q B 5th	Kt to Q B 5th	41. K to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 3d
20. Kt to Q 3d (c)	P to Q Kt 4th	42. P to K B 5th	Kt to Q 3d
21. Q Kt to K sq	Q R to Q sq	43. P to K Kt 5th	K to Q 3d
2			



## COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. Charles Lushington has announced to the electors of Westminster the intention of rushing from the re-election of their city at the close of the present Parliament. Mr. John Villiers Shelley, of Maresfield Park, Sussex, has just announced himself as a candidate.

Among the passengers who left Southampton on Tuesday in the *Y. W. Steubens*, and *East City*, which took off to the West India and Pacific routes, were Lord Harris, the Governor of Trinidad, and Captain Booth, the *Sub-Governor of Montserrat*.

[illegible][illegible]



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**ARCTIC SEARCHING EXPEDITIONS.**—Papers and Dispatches Relating to the Arctic Searching Expeditions of 1850 and 1851; with Remarks as to the probable Course pursued by Sir John Franklin. Illustrated by a General Chart of the Field of Search, and a special Map of Beaufort Island. RIVINGTONS, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo-place.

**MEN OF THE TIME IN 1852.** An alphabetical Biography of Living Authors, Artists, Architects, Composers, Capitalists, Demagogues, Dramatists, Engineers, Journalists, Monarchs, Ministers, Novelists, Philanthropists, Poets, Preachers, Politicians, Savants, Statesmen, Travellers, Voyagers, Warriors, &c. &c. DAVID BOGUE, Fleet-street.

**THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND:** Sketches of American Society. By A. NEW YORKER. Reprinted from Fraser's Magazine. London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

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MUSICAL SUPPLEMENT, IV.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

[GRATIS.

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[AIR—"There were three jolly hunters."]

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I.

FROM peaceful slumber waking,  
With sunlight on its wings,  
To hail the May-morn breaking,  
The happy sky-lark sings.  
So arise, arise, unclose your eyes,  
Fair maids, the day has dawned for you;  
And try the spell through mead and dell  
That haunts the morning dew.

II.

Come forth, and find it gleaming  
Like jewels on the grass,  
And bathe your eyes, bright beaming,  
And ripe lips, as you pass.  
And your eyes shall shine with light divine,  
Your cheeks their youthful bloom renew,  
And time shall spare your faces fair,  
By magic of the dew.

III.

But if you doubt the trial,  
And smile to hear the tale,  
I know, beyond denial,  
A charm that cannot fail:  
Try thought refined, the simple mind,  
Good humour bright, and feeling true,  
And you need not seek for eye or cheek  
The magic of the dew.

#### YOU LOVE ME NOT.

[AIR—"Tom Bowling."]

I.

You love me not as once you loved,  
Your face your truth denies;  
And when you speak of faith unchanged,  
I doubt you by your eyes.  
A spirit looks from you to me,  
Discovered though unseen,  
Whose whispers mingle with your own,  
And tell me what you mean.

II.

The secret sympathies of love  
Give warning to my pride;  
Your look, your smile, your very touch,  
Reveal what you would hide.

I cannot prove the truth I feel,  
But, ah! my heart is sore;  
The dreams of happy love are pass'd,  
The world is mine no more!

#### FALL, OH, FALL!

[AIR—"Now, oh, now."]

I.

FALL, oh, fall, ye words of anger,  
Like the leaves when autumn blows,  
Like the May-blooms in the river,  
Like the moonlight on the snows!  
Fall like seed in barren places,  
Fall like rain-drops in the sea,  
Idle words, foredoom'd to perish,  
Lost between my love and me!

II.

But, ye words of loving kindness,  
Fall like grateful summer rain,  
Like the heat on frozen waters,  
Like sweet music heard in pain!  
Like the dew on op'ning roses,  
Like the acorn from the tree,  
Fall, ye accents of affection,  
Fruitful to my love and me!

### NOTES ON THE MELODIES BY SIR H. R. BISHOP.

#### MAY-DEW.

"THERE WERE THREE JOLLY HUNTERS."—This air is a lively and very graceful specimen of the music popular among the peasantry of England. It has been taken down from recitation in the hop-districts of Kent; and, as far as the Editors of this Publication are enabled to ascertain, is now for the first time printed. Its merits are quite sufficient to recommend it to higher circles of musical taste than those to which it has previously been confined.

#### YOU LOVE ME NOT.

"TOM BOWLING."—One of those beautiful melodies which Charles Dibdin composed for his own sea-songs. The vast number of Dibdin's musical productions—of a great portion of which he wrote the words and music—is at once a proof of his industry and the amazing fertility of his genius. It is said that his dramatic pieces, and those entertainments of which he was both the author and composer, and in which he was the sole performer, altogether contained upwards of twelve hundred songs. Some of Dibdin's songs in *The Deserter*; his ballad, "Then farewell, my trim-built wherry," in *The Waterman*; "I locked up all my treasure," and "While the lads of the village," in *The Quaker*,—have long been established favourites. Time has had no other effect on them, nor on the plain but expressive melodies of many of his sea-songs, than to heighten their charm and increase their popularity. It is perhaps worthy of notice that, shortly after the termination of his engagement at Drury Lane Theatre, Dibdin attempted a "new species of public amusement," which was somewhat similar in its nature to the ingenious and much-admired *Marionettes* of the present day. Dibdin's exhibition, however, appears to have been of a musical character; though whether on that occasion his figures sang, or rather were supposed to sing,—whether any aspiring Mandano made her debut in the opera of *Artaxerxes*, or any pretty Polly was brought forward in *The Beggar's Opera*,—we are unable to say.

#### FALL, OH, FALL!

"NOW, OH, NOW!"—A melody full of taste and feeling, the composition of Dowland. In the year 1595, John Dowland, then at the age of twenty-six, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Music at Oxford. His compositions consisted chiefly of Part Songs, Madrigals, and Music for the Lute,—for his performance on which instrument, as well as for his singing, he was highly admired, as appears from the testimony of Shakespeare in the *Passionate Pilgrim*:—

"DOWLAND to thee is dear, whose heavenly touch  
Upon the lute doth ravish human sense."

Dowland's "*First Booke of Songs or Ayres of foure Parts, with Tablature for the Lute*," was published in 1595; and some years afterwards he produced a work bearing the quaint title of "*Lachrimæ, or Seaven Teares figured in Seaven passionate Pavans* (the Pavan was a solemn and stately kind of dance), with Divers other Pavans, Galliards, and Almays, set forth for the Lute, Viols, or Violins, in five Parts." Anthony Wood, in the *Fasti Oxonienses*, says of Dowland, that "he was the rarest musician that the age did behold." This eulogium, however, must refer to Dowland's playing on the lute; for, considered as a composer, he was inferior to Bird, Dr. Bull, Morley, Thomas Weelkes, and other English musical writers of the same period. Dr. Burney, in his *General History of Music*, has taken some pains to underrate Dowland's merits as a composer: but Burney should be read with some caution; for, although a scientific musician, a learned historian, and an elegant writer, he was not, in many cases, a just critic. Dowland is certainly deserving of praise; and the very points of objection to him upon which Burney particularly remarks, are to be found in those compositions of Purcell on which the Doctor, in a subsequent criticism, has lavished the full meed of admiration. One of Dowland's latest works was a translation from the Latin of a then celebrated treatise on music, by a German styling himself Andreas Ornithoparcus. The preface to this translation is dated from Dowland's house in Fetter Lane, the 10th of April, 1609.





MAY-DEW.

With vivacity, but not too quick.

Air, "THERE WERE THREE JOLLY HUNTERS."

First system of musical notation for the song "May-Dew". It consists of a treble and bass staff with a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cres.* (crescendo), and *ff* (fortissimo).

Second system of musical notation, featuring the lyrics: "From peace - ful slum - ber wa - - king, With sun - light on its wings, To". The melody continues in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

Third system of musical notation, featuring the lyrics: "hail the May - morn break - ing, The hap - py sky - lark sings. Soa - rise, a - rise, un -". The melody continues in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).



close your eyes, Fair maids, the day has dawn'd for you, And try the spell, thro' mead and dell, That

*f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

This system features a vocal melody in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in bass clef. The piano part includes dynamic markings of *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *mf*.

haunts the morn - ing dew.

*p* *rf* *f* *cres.* *ff*

The piano accompaniment continues with dynamics *p*, *rf*, *f*, *cres.*, and *ff*.

Come forth, and find it gleam - - ing, Like jew - els on the grass, And

*p*

The piano part begins with a *p* dynamic marking.

bathe your eyes, bright beam - ing, And ripe lips, as you pass; And your eyes shall shine with

*f* *p*

The piano part includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

light di - vine, Your cheeks their youth - ful bloom re - new, And time shall spare your fa - ces fair, By the

*f* *p* *cres.* *mf*

The piano part includes dynamic markings *f*, *p*, *cres.*, and *mf*.

ma - gic of the dew.

*p* *rf* *f* *cres.* *ff*

The piano part concludes with dynamics *p*, *rf*, *f*, *cres.*, and *ff*.



But if you doubt the tri - al, And smile to hear the tale, I

The first system of music features a vocal melody in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The lyrics are 'But if you doubt the tri - al, And smile to hear the tale, I'. The piano accompaniment is in bass clef, starting with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music is written in a common time signature.

know, be - yond de - ni - - al, A charm that can - not fail; 'Try thoughts re - fin'd, the

The second system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are 'know, be - yond de - ni - - al, A charm that can - not fail; 'Try thoughts re - fin'd, the'. The piano part includes a forte (f) dynamic marking and a piano (p) dynamic marking.

sim - ple mind, Good hu - mour bright, and feel - ing true, And you need not seek for eye or cheek The

The third system continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are 'sim - ple mind, Good hu - mour bright, and feel - ing true, And you need not seek for eye or cheek The'. The piano part includes a forte (f) dynamic marking, a piano (p) dynamic marking, a crescendo (cres.) marking, and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking.

ma - gic of the dew.

The fourth system concludes the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are 'ma - gic of the dew.'. The piano part includes a piano (p) dynamic marking, a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking, a forte (f) dynamic marking, a crescendo (cres.) marking, and a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking.







Very slow, and plaintively.

AIR, "TOM BOWLING."

*p* *cres.* *p* *cres.* *f* *pp*

You love me not as once you loved, Your face your truth de - nies; And when you speak of

*p*

faith un-changed, I doubt you, by your eyes. A spi - rit looks from you to me, Dis -



co - ver'd tho' un - seen, Whose whis - pers min - gle with your vow, And tell me what you

mean! And tell me what you mean!

*pp p f p cres. f pp*

The se - cret sym - pa - thies of love Give warn - ing to my pride; Your look, your smile, your

*p*

ve - ry touch, Re - veal what you would hide. I can - not prove the truths I feel, But,

ah! my heart is sore; The dreams of hap - py love are pass'd, The world is mine no

more! The world is mine no more!

*pp mf p*





FALL, OH, FALL!

*Slow, and tranquilly.*

Air, "Now, oh, now."

*p* *rf* *cres.* *p*

Fall, oh, fall, ye words of an - ger, Like the leaves when au - tumn blows,

*pp*

Like the May - blooms in the ri - ver, Like the moon - light on the snows! Fall like seed in

*cres.*



bar - ren pla - ces, Fall like rain - drops in the sea, I - dle words, fore-doom'd to pe - rish,

Lost be - tween my love and me!

But ye words of lov - ing kind - ness, Fall like grate - ful sum - mer rain,

Like the heat on fro - zen wa - ters, Like sweet mu - sic heard in pain! Like the dew on

op' - ning ro - ses, Like the a - corn from the tree, Fall, ye ac - cents of af - fec - tion,

Fruit - ful to my love and me!